

RACE RELATIONS- 1940 IMPROVEMENT OF

ALABAMA

ADMONITION TO A GENTLEMAN

There is considerable indignation in Montgomery over the fact that within a period of less than two weeks policemen have shot to death two Negro men and that one other died under mysterious circumstances in a cell in the city jail. His head was crushed, of whom one does not know.

All three of the dead men it appears were highly esteemed and respected by numerous representative white families for whom they had long worked as trusted servants. In each instance the white friends of the victim have been so stirred that they felt something more than a perfunctory routine investigation of the facts should be made.

The death of Nep Rowland, the diminutive, ill-figured Negro who died in the cell of the city jail has brought this indignation to the boiling point. In consequence of it people are protesting to Colonel Screws, Commissioner of Police, about this and other disturbing incidents about which they have heard. These citizens have appealed to The Advertiser to raise its voice onerowdy and ignorant members of their more in behalf of justice and common decency. Some of them have called by this office to discuss these deplorable incidents others have written indignant letters. But the writers of the letters request that their names be omitted. Others naturally are reluctant to go further than to plead with Colonel Screws and The Advertiser to "do something about it."

There is also a deep-seated bitterness among the Negroes of Montgomery toward the police department, a bitterness based upon fear, a fear derived from the treatment many Negroes have received at the hands of some men in the service over a long period of years. Unfortunately this bitterness and distrust in a vast section of this city's population is indiscriminating. The entire department is blamed for the abuses committed by a few police officers. When 40 per cent of the population of any community either hates or distrusts the established agency of law and order, an agency which should be the pride of citizens

of all classes and races of good will, because of the misdeeds of a small number of officers, a condition exists which demands the sympathetic and intelligent consideration not alone of the city government, but of all responsible citizens as well.

The Negro leadership of this community, the intelligent, well-disposed Negro citizens who desire only a fair deal at the hands of their white neighbors and friends, would certainly be the last among us to deny the necessity of firmness upon the part of law officers in dealing with large numbers of backward, undisciplined and often criminally disposed Negroes. That type of Negro is as much of a burden and source of grief to the sensible and decent people of his race as he is a problem to officers of the law. Responsible Negro leaders and good Negro citizens who are not in positions of leadership constantly counsel their people to observe the law, to deport themselves acceptably to their neighbors, white and black. They cooperate to the best of their ability with the city government and all of its agencies to repress the lawless, rowdy and ignorant members of their group.

But the decent, high-minded Negroes of this community give more than they receive. They lend the weight of their influence objectively to the improvement in the demeanor of the more backward and difficult members of their race. They are ambitious for their race. They have pride and personal dignity and integrity. They are on friendly terms with their white neighbors, most of whom treat them with respect and common courtesy, most of whom indeed have hearts that a Negro of good will can trust.

We say that the orderly, high-minded Negroes of this community give more than they receive to the cause of good deportment in this community for the reason that there are some men on the police force of Montgomery who show them no more respect and courtesy than if they were outlaws and bums. This isn't a rhetorical flourish but a simple statement of fact which every honest citizen of Montgomery

knows to be true. At least The Advertiser knows it to be true, and that is sufficient for the purposes of this friendly article. This note of warning and admonition, this one plea for a higher standard of police deportment in the proudest city of Alabama, this plea for common decency in human relations, this warning that unless strong hands and wise heads intervene a great chasm shall sink itself irretrievably between the two races which compose this old town at the bend of the river and pride themselves upon the friendly relations between all groups and classes.

The Advertiser for one is not willing to see a handful of police officers bring grief to our citizens by wantonly abusing and humiliating people of color (only because people of color do not vote their strength in our elections).

The Advertiser is not willing to see a few members of an honored and efficient branch of the public service wreck the reputation of that service and so besmirch the reputation of the entire city.

But The Advertiser would be untrue to itself and untrue to the people of this community if in the circumstances of which it is well aware it did not cry out against brutalitarian government in the darker recesses of a city which outwardly is genteel and kindly disposed.

The Advertiser wishes to assure Colonel William Preston Screws, Commissioner of Police and Fires, of its esteem and affection. He is an able and conscientious public servant. He has organized the most efficient police force that Montgomery has ever known. The great majority of the members of that force are men of honor with a lively sense of social responsibility. They are decent and courteous and so are becoming to a city that makes some pretension to an equity in the genteel tradition.

Colonel Screws is on the spot because he happens to be a gentleman. He despises brutality for he is as tender as a woman for all his big talk when trying to defend an obscene baboon on his police force.

The best blood of Alabama courses through the veins of Colonel Screws. Every drop of it imposes an obligation upon him to stand out boldly and nobly for the principle of common decency. He is not alone the heir of a great tradition of gentility and fair play, but he is one of the recognized heroes of an American war against brutalitarian government. Go to his home and count his decorations, his badges of honor and you will come away with a sense of pride in this native Montgomerian who since 1898 has been an honorable soldier of his country.

And so we in Montgomery trust the Colonel, even when we are provoked with him. We know that his instincts are sound even when he is defending officers under him who are known by others to be guilty of atrocious conduct.

We are making this editorial strictly personal because we know that Bill Screws is capable of purging a department of the city government of all who have no sense, no taste, no inherent kindness, no gift for envisioning two races trying to live amicably together in an otherwise friendly town.

The citizens who come to The Advertiser with their tales, often none too well authenticated, the citizens who write The Advertiser letters which they are unwilling to sign, realize that the heart of the problem which distresses them is accessible only to the Colonel. He alone can correct the condition of which many of the best citizens of this community complain privately, but almost none of whom will shout indecorously in public. All of them bring their babies to the door of The Advertiser to be adopted, nurtured, matured and made acquainted with the facts of life.

That is all very well. It is o.k. by us, for we do not mind obtruding where we have not been invited.

But such is our confidence in the character, the courage and the instincts of William Preston Screws that we do not hesitate to appeal to him to—

Instruct his men, high and low, in the principles of common decency and common

courtesy in their relations with all citizens regardless of color, and to—

Restrain his men from wantonly killing, assaulting and insulting "niggers," and to—

Abstain from defending brutes who night after night are bringing his department into popular disrepute.

Because Colonel Screws is a gentleman, and so a man of honor, The Advertiser believes that he will no longer condone the practices of a minority in his organization which consistently, day after day, night after night, affronts and often brutalizes worthy and honorable Negro citizens of this community.

Let Colonel Screws drive the baboons back to their jungle! They have no place in the public service of a civilized community here in the Deep South.

Roanoke, Ala., Leader
June 26, 1940

Tribute To Roanoke Negro

News published in The Roanoke Leader has a way of getting around. A few months ago this paper carried an unusual story about a man coming into the City Cafe to pay Sam Rombokas for a meal the latter had given him years before. The United Press got hold of the story, and it was published in papers from coast to coast. Week before last this paper related the story of Jeff Latimore, Negro filling station employe, and his rescue of two-year-old Joan Blackwood from drowning in a small fish pool. The Chambers County News at Lanett took note of that story and commented editorially:

IN TRIBUTE TO JEFF LATIMORE—

ROANOKE NEGRO

All persons who have had occasion to deal with colored people in the South are aware of the rare and peculiar art of the Negro race to "kill time." Whatever job they may be doing, they find a moment to gaze away—it may be a bird flying, or just a far-off look at the horizon. If you watch closely you'll see a moment's relaxation. In a white man it might indicate worry and increased nervous tension; in a Negro it's just the opposite.

Something of this sort might have been happening last week in Roanoke when two-year-old little Joan Blackwood was playing in the

yard and fell into a small fish pool. Jeff Latimore was working across the street and saw the child fall into the pool. He lost no time in rescuing her and saving her life. Of course, we say, anyone would have done the same—if they had seen the child in danger. But sometimes it is to be wondered whether we don't look so closely at our own little jobs, and worry so much about our own little problems, that we fail to gaze away occasionally where a child or a nation may be in danger.

Anyway, Jeff Latimore has every right to be proud that he looked across the street that time, and so is everybody else who knows about it.

RACE RELATIONS* - 1940

IMPROVEMENT OF

ALABAMA

Lookout Is Urged For Disabled Negro Adrift On Highway

A victim of paralysis which has rendered him speechless and crippled in one leg, a 30-year-old Negro man is wandering somewhere in Alabama today unable to find his way "home" or to tell passersby his name.

During the holidays, a farmer found the Negro wandering on a country road, took him to the Bessemer Police Headquarters for identification. The Negro had no police record, could not be identified. The farmer did not know what to do with him, drove him to the end of the highway and put him out.

Today, through The News, Willis T. Miree, 504 North Twenty-First Street, for whom the Negro worked, is making an appeal to Alabamians to be on the lookout for the helpless Negro and notify him so that he may return his former servant to his family.

The Negro is black, weighs 150 pounds, and cannot speak, but grunts a reply to the name of "Boisie" Davis.

Flagman Risks Life To Save White Boy

DOTHAN, Ala.—(SNS)—A four-year-old white boy was snatched from the roaring wheels of death here Friday when Will Gibson, Atlantic Coastline depot flagman, warning traffic to stop, saw him running across the rails, dashed from the opposite side, covered him like a football and rolled with him in his arms to uninjured safety.

The boy, Crawford Kennedy, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Kennedy, lives today because a Negro man risked his own life to save his.

The train barely missed the two.

White Employers At Nep's Funeral

They buried Nep Roland yesterday morning, from Loveless Chapel here.

Nep for a quarter of a century had been the yard man and general factotum of a score of homes centered around the South Court Street area.

Nep was a little Negro, his legs bowed to the point of deformity, and weighing less than 100 pounds. He was known, however, as a hard worker and faithful.

He was found dead in a jail cell last week. Death, originally ascribed variously to a heart attack and alcoholism, was finally charged to a crushed skull.

There was one large spray of gladioli on his casket yesterday, with a card reading, "From some of his white friends." The clothes in which he was buried were the gift of a white employer. Ten Montgomery housewives, former employers, attended the funeral service at Loveless Chapel.

The Montgomery coroner has suggested Nep might have fractured the top of his head by a fall to the floor of his cell.

Birmingham, Ala. News May 2, 1940

ALABAMA'S WRITING EDITOR

Famous not only in his own Alabama, Grover Hall of The Montgomery Advertiser has within his 30 years there gained a reputation in the South and the nation as a writing editor, The Atlanta Journal observes.

"Rounding out his thirtieth year with The Montgomery Advertiser, of which he has been editor since 1926, Grover Hall is still adding cubits to his stature," says The Journal. "He had a tall mind and lusty one to start with; yet, three relentless decades of editorial writing would be enough, one might suppose, to sap and dwarf a gigantic intellect. Your youthful Samson enters the game with a boundless verve for slaying lions, catching foxes, defying Philistines. But as years roll on there may creep into his intellectual processes a sly temptress by the name of Self-Satisfaction. Or the haste of the day's work and the burden of its routine may render him careless. Escaping these pitfalls, he may wax hard and cynical. Lucky he is, in any case, if by the time he is losing his forelocks he has not become a respectable drudge, grinding out copy. Therefore, when we say that Grover Hall, near the end of 30 years as a writing editor, is still growing, we record nothing less than a journalistic marvel.

"He began very young, and in the classic role of printer's devil, on a Dothan sheet called Daily Siftings. Two years later, while still in his teens, he was editor of The Ledger, published in the near-by town of Enterprise; and after a short apprenticeship there he became managing editor of The Selma Times. Our hero's next adventure was as editorial writer for The Pensacola Journal—the first, last and only time,

except for brief excursions, he was ever lured from his native Alabama. In 1910 he was made associate editor of the historic Montgomery Advertiser, and there he flourished without shadow of turning, up to this year of grace."

What this clinging to Alabama has meant is discussed by The Journal by "this steadfast rootage in native soil is one reason, we should say, for Grover Hall's unceasing growth. Anywhere, he would have been a brilliant journalist; but the fruit and flavor of his work tell of something far deeper than mere cleverness. They tell of loyalties and devotions that are all the stronger because of their unselfconsciousness; of sympathies as unforced 'as gentle rain from heaven'; and of a wisdom that comes only to hearts that can love the land and the people around them. Greater fortune might easily have been Grover Hall's, had he followed the trail many Southerners have taken to the metropolitan field; but so great a service he never could have rendered outside his homeland. Nor is it likely that elsewhere he could have made for himself so distinctive a place in American journalism. His intellectual honesty and courage would have won golden opinions from all sorts of people wherever he might have labored; but in making these a power in Southern thought he has earned a gratitude which means more than the Pulitzer Prize awarded him in 1928 for his editorials against racial and religious intolerance."

Grover Hall seemingly was predestined to his connection with The Montgomery Advertiser, which he has made one of the most widely read and quoted newspapers in Alabama and the South. He and The Advertiser have worked together in many aggressive editorial campaigns. The Hall mind is untethered by partisanship, and the master of The Advertiser editorial rooms feels himself free to bespeak his mind upon any and all subjects. And every discourse is made with a facility disclosing familiarity with the subject in hand and certitude in the stand that is being taken. Not an iconoclast, Hall is purely a rationalist, with occasional excursions into the more fanciful realms of politics, education or lighter subjects, Grover Hall covers his subject confidently and fluently.—Anniston Star.

Birmingham, Ala. News May 21, 1940

Keen and Sleazy and D Macke A Villies Are

BY DEWITT KENZIE
A.P. Foreign Affairs Writer

The German claim of having nashed through the Allied front reached the vicinity of the English Channel at Abbeville means, if substantiated, that the Allies are in a precarious position.

It doesn't mean, however, that the Allies have been crushed.

It is almost folly to discuss this wholly confused situation as it now stands. We need much more information before we shall be able to pass judgment, and for that reason we should hold steady until we get that information.

However, there can be no harm

the late Dr. Morris Newfield.

Proposed by Dr. Henry M. Edmonds and the Rt. Rev. Eugene L. Sands, who were long associated with Dr. Newfield in the crusade for religious and racial tolerance, the memorial will bring famous lecturers to Birmingham each year to speak in behalf of the interracial and interreligious goodwill for which Rabbi Newfield stood throughout his life.

Formally organized today, the memorial has already received \$120 from Birmingham citizens: One hundred dollars from Leo K. Steiner; \$10 from Willard J. Wheeler, and \$10 from A Friend.

Gen. J. C. Persons, of the First National Bank, will act as committee treasurer of the fund, and contributions may be sent to him at the bank.

The movement for the interdenominational lectureship, to be handled by "a committee composed of three strong laymen representing each of the religious groups—Catholic, Protestant and Jew," was launched by Dr. Edmonds and Msgr. Sands in a letter addressed to The Birmingham News and published Thursday.

"Everybody knew him as a distinguished exponent of social-mindedness and of religious and racial tolerance," they wrote. "But during our years of 'trouping' together, on the platform and off, we admired and loved him increasingly for his gentleness and strength, for his humility and courage, for his wisdom and winsomeness, for his faith in God and man, for his sacrificial spirit and his real passion that all of us might emphasize our agreements rather than our differences and might serve together the American dream.

"We are therefore interested in the continuance of as much of his influence as possible. There is continuing need of what he did. The materials are always ready to kindle the fires of persecution against minority groups. And there are storms ahead which we can meet successfully only if we are united.

"We propose, then, that this community take the lead in setting up a Newfield Memorial Lectureship on interracial and interreligious tolerance and goodwill. Such a plan would bring to Birmingham once or twice a year some outstanding man or woman to speak to all of us on some phase of these great themes.

Interracial Justice

By ANNA M. McGARRY

Approximately thirty years ago, a little boy in Philadelphia looked around him wondering why Negroes were looked upon as different from himself and other boys of the Negro race. Pondering on the question and at the same time filled with zeal to make his personal response to the call of his Master: "Go, ye, therefore, and teach all nations," he decided to dedicate himself to the service of God through the Negro race.

Years of preparation preceded the eventful day when he achieved his goal and set forth eager and full of energy to take up his chosen work. Assigned to a widely scattered mission in Alabama, his duties embraced an orphanage, two or three small mission chapels, a hospital, and last but not least, the Negro town which he was to set aglow with the spirit of Christ.

Like his Master, the Child Jesus, he had been surrounded with carpenter's tools throughout his childhood days and with the spirit of an adventurer and the vision of an artist, he proceeded to lay a foundation and build a testimonial to his belief that God intended that color should make no barrier in the lives of his creatures.

WROUGHT WONDERFUL WORK

Teacher, vocational guide, friend and counselor to all those who came beneath the sphere of his influence, Rev. Jos. M. Schmutz soon had an eager band of young men and women helping to carry his vision into life. Repairing old buildings, planting flowers, laying the symbol of his faith, a cross, in green hedge, Father Schmutz soon had changed the scene which had greeted him on his arrival.

Sewing classes organized under the guidance of nuns, who had asked to share the work, progressed and soon all boys and girls who attended classes had cast aside their nondescript trousers, blouses and dresses and found themselves neatly dressed in trim little outfits chosen to withstand soil and resist hard wear and the boys and girls of St. James' Parish in Prichard became the pride of the community and of their pastor.

BOYS' BAND FORMED

Years rolled on in quick succession and his ever active mind and personality attracted the interest and support of others to his venture and behold! a fully equipped boys' band carried the banner of St. James' School, while boys and girls not in the band participated in drills and steps which made them glow with the pride of achievement.

Year by year the school advanced, increasing its capacity, adding new activities, bringing into the fold of Christ hundreds of Negroes of all ages

and inspiring its pastor to reach ever further and further to a higher goal for his flock.

So much for the bright side, which is the only side Father Schmutz ever presented to the world. Only those closest to him knew of the hours of discouragement, the days of depression, weeks under the scourge of malaria, when sometimes it must have seemed very disheartening. Yet, never did his ideals change, never did his courage lessen, never once did he turn a disinterested glance to one of his little charges. And Father Schmutz finally had the joy of seeing his first class of boys and girls graduated from high school classes, young men and women trained in soul and mind and body, ready to take up their tasks in the world and filled with a new spirit—the spirit which comes with the realization that "man is a creature composed of body and soul and made to the image and likeness of God."

SOWING GOOD SEED

Nine years Father Schmutz labored in Prichard, Alabama; nine years during which he was completely isolated and segregated—when his only companions day or night were his Negro friends—when his only participation in the life, which was his by every right, was during the one month annual vacation when he came back home to renew home ties and see old friends; a month which passed all too quickly for family and friends but which to Father Schmutz sometimes seemed too long to be away from his little charges, and during which he was sowing the seed of interracial justice whenever and wherever he saw a chance.

The net result of all this is that Father Schmutz gained an insight into Negro life and character that has brought him into public recognition as an authority and counsellor in Negro affairs.

FOUNDED HIGH SCHOOL

His present parish in Montgomery, Alabama, boasts Immaculate High School, founded by Father Schmutz and brought by sheer ingenuity and perseverance to a leading position in the ranks of educational circles, proudly displaying trophies won in competitive sports of all kinds manned by a staff of teachers and trainers second to none.

Thus has evil been turned into good. One little boy with vision choose to dedicate himself to the elimination of injustice to Negroes and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Negroes have come into the fulfillment of their destiny.

Seeds of Interracial Justice dropped here, there and everywhere have fal-

len sometimes on stony ground, sometimes among thorns, but many, many times on "good ground which has yielded fruit a hundredfold."

Christ said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me." Joseph M. Schmutz, a little boy with a big vision heeded the call. Countless children have come under his leadership—to-day countless men and women are carrying the message he gave them. Christ died for all men—dare we make a distinction?

Mobile Ala., Register

August 18, 1940

Colored People's Unit Plans Open Forum Here

The Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold an open forum meeting at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Matters to be discussed include the questions of relief, political disfranchisement and crime. White and colored citizens alike are invited to attend the meeting.

Brotherhood in Action

The week of February 18-25 has been designated as "Brotherhood Week" under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Fitting programs of observance have already been arranged in many places and it is the hope there will not be a community in the United States, however small, which will not recognize, in some way, the significance of the event.

This country was founded upon the theory of the brotherhood of all men. The most precious portions of the fundamental law of the nation, the constitution, are embodied in the guarantees of freedom of the Bill of Rights. Freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion are, basically, nothing more nor less than assurance that all men in this country shall, under all circumstances, enjoy equal rights of individual freedom, shall not suffer discrimination because of religion or race.

Brotherhood is the very essence of democracy. When one ideal is violated, both are degraded. So long as special privilege exists mankind is traitorous to the quality of brotherhood and democracy has failed of realization. *The Constitution*

Today, in Europe, the greater part of the sufferings brought upon the people are directly traceable to the disavowal of brotherhood by powerful groups which seek their own aggrandizement by trampling upon the bodies of the weak and defenseless. *Atlanta, Ga.*

Today, in Europe, millions are starving, homeless and dying, because of man's disobedience to God's law of brotherhood. Entire populations face extermination solely because conquerors seek to pander to their own conceit by branding their victims as creatures of lesser breeds. *2-11-40*

Democracy, in its highest attainment, is the earthly practice of those concepts laid down for the guidance of humanity in the Sermon on the Mount. Democracy has far to go before it reaches full realization, but the fact that this nation of 130,000,000 people was founded and has grown to such great power upon

foundation of democratic ideals, is living proof that, someday, the same ideals shall rule here and over the world.

There is no denying that day is far off. It may be as distant, in man's measurement of time, as the millennium promised in the Book of Revelation. Yet, if faith survives, the day must, eventually, come.

Persecution upon racial or religious grounds is the very antithesis of Christianity, of Brotherhood and of Democracy. It is the plague that has brought the civilization of Europe close to death. That same plague has, in small degree, shown itself in disease spots, here and there, even in modern America.

It is, perhaps, a national parallel of the disease spots that break out upon the human body that has suffered malnutrition. Perhaps the national body, too, shows marks of disease after periods of economic depression, after years of excessive unemployment and after a generation of youth has been denied normal opportunities for life and work.

There are groups in this nation today, small to be sure, which exist because of the intolerance—which is the antonym of brotherhood—of some of us. Every subversive activity by

the followers after un-American isms, is evidence of rejection of the brotherhood ideal by those who give service to these decadent causes.

It is, therefore, more important than it ever was before that Americans take serious thought of all that is implied in the Democracy that is

Brotherhood, the Brotherhood that is Democracy. We should all search our hearts and tear out, once and for all, any sprouts of that foul weed Intolerance which may have taken root there.

For more than a century and a half the United States has grown great because in this

country it has been proven that men of all origins, of every religious faith, can live together, in peace, happiness and mutual prosperity. In short, in Brotherhood.

The surest cure for the disease of intolerance that has become evident in malignant spots, here and there, is to be found in indi-

vidual application of the story of the Good Samaritan. It is to be read in the tenth chapter of the Gospel According to St. Luke, verses 30 to 35, inclusive.

And, if you would have a slogan for Brotherhood and ultimate Democracy, turn to the Gospel According to Saint Matthew and, in Chapter 7, Verse 12, read: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Isaac Gans-- True Democrat

In the death of Isaac Gans, Washington has lost a valuable citizen and its colored citizens a true friend. During the past forty years Mr. Gans has been identified with numerous organizations and activities through which he rendered faithful service of both official and unofficial nature to the citizens of Washington.

Few men have won higher esteem from their fellow citizens, none was more beloved by his friends of all races and creeds, of high and of low estate. To nothing can this be attributed more than to his love for humanity and his sympathetic understanding of his fellowman. As a member of the Board of Education and the Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, his service was distinguished by the sound and charitable judgment of a keen intellect and a great soul. The pettiness of race hatred and discrimination was no part of Isaac Gans.

As a prosperous merchant he distributed overcoats and other warm garments to the city's needy boys at Christmas for over a quarter of a century. Through this charity hundreds of hearts were gladdened and juvenile bodies protected against the chill of winter days. It became a Washington institution, and from its inception until the practice was abandoned after Mr. Gans retired a few years ago from the haberdashery business which became famous as "Saks" at Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue no needy lad who entered the line on Christmas morning was ever denied Isaac Gans' gift of an overcoat. Where need was apparently greater, that, too, was supplied. Barrier of color? There was none.

In the same spirit of democracy which his life exemplified, Isaac Gans was buried Wednesday.

Race Lauds College Whose Students Once Pelted Klan With Rotten Eggs

By ETTA MOTEN

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 26—Just as the Sahara oasis brings new life and hope to the bedraggled, thirsty desert traveler, so does Winter Park's justly famed Rollins college bring a certain spiritual uplift, a pronounced feeling of exaltation and a new appreciation of the brotherhood of man to the lucky traveler who chances to pass within its gates. Rollins college, a beautiful school with an imposing campus, was founded by the Congregational church and is supported by endowments and grants.

Recently, Mrs. Edward Bok, widow of the late great Edward Bok of Bok tower fame, gave the school a new building which houses a movie theatre and has all the requisites for dramatic productions. Mrs. Bok is the former Mary Louise Curtis, of the Philadelphia publishing family.

Students, all white, from 34 states of the Union and three foreign countries are enrolled at Rollins and the school, nationally noted for its tolerance and fair treatment of minority groups, stands forth as a beacon light among the cross-currents of bigotry and racial animus—a veritable rose among the thorns of prejudice.

Teaches Equality

Several years ago, a member of the faculty, Dr. Frank, professor of sociology, delivered a series of lectures to his class on the equality of races. Soon it became noised abroad he was teaching the students that members of the Race are as good as white people. It was also whispered into the willing ears of white Floridians that another professor shared his views.

Thus given credence, the rumor was climaxed when Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins college received a warning note, signed "K.K.K." stating that if the two professors were not dismissed, the Klan would march on a certain night. News of the Klan threat spread throughout the student body.

Throw Rotten Eggs

The professors were not dismissed and on the appointed night, the Klan marched. But, to the surprise of the Klansmen, and to the everlasting credit of the school, when the hooded raiders arrived, they were met by the entire body of white students who hurled a fusillade of rotten eggs, squashy fruit and vegetables with such accuracy and speed that the Klan was soon put to rout.

The policy of the school has not been interfered with since. Moreover, Dr. Frank's policy has not changed, neither has the attitude of the students.

The sociology class has organized an interracial commission at whose invitation, Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee institute, visited the college and addressed the faculty and students.

Share Clothing

One result of Dr. Moton's visit was a decision by Rollins' students to help Hungerford school, a Winter Park industrial school for members of the Race, patterned after Tuskegee and founded 40 years ago by a Mr. Calhoun, Tuskegee graduate.

The students had asked Dr. Moton how they could be of service to the Race of the community and he suggested that they help some institution of learning. Rollins' students have taken the Hungerford pupils as their charges. They share their clothing and money with them and through Rollins' interracial commission, the parents, ministers and citizens of Winter Park have aided the school.

The commission raises as high as \$4,000 during a single school term for Hungerford. Captain Hall is president of the school.

Another philanthropic feature of Rollins college is the Hannibal Square Library at Winter Park built by Dr. Edwin Grover, vice president of the college, expressly for the use of members of the Race. It is headed by a young Race librarian who reports that 3,000 Race citizens used the library's facilities last year and 1,300 books were circulated in Winter Park homes. Dr. Grover, a prominent Congregation-

alist, erected the library as a memorial to his wife.

Race Praises College

Naturally the colored residents of Orlando and Winter Park are the ones who are loudest in their praise of the college. So close together are the two towns that many refer to Winter Park as North Orlando.

Many Orlando residents hold jobs in Winter Park and there is a wholesome and genuine community interest between the two towns. Race residents of both cities are enthusiastic about the broadening influence which the faculty and student body at Rollins' has upon this otherwise intolerant area, of an intolerant state, termed by many Floridians the most prejudiced state in the Union.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
September 17, 1940

Grand Jurors Give Negro Enough Money To Return to Home

A grand jury can be sympathetic as well as severe. Proof thereof was evident at a session of the Federal grand jury for the Southern District of Florida here last week it was divulged yesterday.

The 23 members of the inquisitorial body heard a negro named Joseph Darrell tell about Federal agents raiding a farm in Dade County, where he lived, and finding a moonshine still and some whiskey. Darrell, who had only a few days before moved on the farm, insisted that he was innocent. The jury believed him and returned a "no true bill."

That ended the case so far as the law was concerned. It did not, however, end it for the jury.

Darrell's home is in Jacksonville and he told the jury he wanted to come back here. About all he had seen of Dade County was from the inside of the jail, where he was taken after the farm was raided.

Then the grand jury learned that the deputy marshal who brought the negro here from Miami to testify had already started for Miami with his prisoner.

That meant that Darrell would be in Miami when he wanted to be in Jacksonville and there was no way that the Federal Government could return him here. So the jury took up a collection and raised the necessary \$5.85 for train fare. The money was turned over to U. S. Marshall Chester S. Dishong, who forwarded it to his office at Miami, together with a special order of release for Darrell signed by Judge Louie W. Strum.

Bishop Wright Discusses Fear As A Retarding Factor In Race Relations

DEC 28 1940

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 28.—Bishop R. R. Wright, while attending the sessions of the Federal Council of Churches, speaking on the topic of "Race Relations" called attention to two factors in the discussion of the church and social change, in relation to the race problem, which he enumerated as follows:

First is the factor of fear. In the study of social change fear has played a great part ever since the beginning of social life. When I was a boy in the midst of the great period of implying modern invention to industrial life, workers were organized to fight the changes that were coming because of fear that the extension of the steam engine, the linotype and the other labor-saving devices would throw them out of work and reduce them to poverty. We had a great war in this country because people feared that the change of slavery to freedom meant the destruction of the South of southern industry. The church has often been induced to fight intellectual programs because of the fear that learning would alienate religion.

We look back upon these fears often with a tolerant smile for we see that they were all unfounded, but today we have the same fears, capitalism fears and socialism fears. Those who were entrenched in power fear the New Deal. The white people fear to give the black people either democracy or Christianity. White men in this meeting will talk about brotherhood, will shake hands with Negroes, and have fine fellowship but some of them will be afraid to recognize these Negroes after they have left this place. This hotel will give you every courtesy this week but it fears to adopt a general policy of decency toward colored people. Preachers will preach for democracy, justice, but they fear to practice it in the simplest, easiest way so far as black people are concerned. They fear the loss of business, loss of social prestige, loss of church membership, loss of money, because of fear. Many white liberal people are willing to make both Christianity and democracy a farce rather than apply them equally to black and white alike.

Many of the fears of the past

have been proved groundless by courageous application of change. This is particularly true in industrial world. It ought to be true in the spiritual and moral world but people have less moral courage than they have courage in economic and industrial fields. Mrs. Lilly Hammon of Georgia advised southerners to try association with Negroes, to try fair play with Negroes, and told them they had nothing to fear, but they did not believe her. I will say that the Christian Church needs today some heroic courage to put into our democratic social life that will lead people to try Jesus and His way. I am convinced that the trial will prove the best thing the world ever had. We here as individuals cannot only preach it but attempt to try it in our on small communities and to get others to try it.

My second point bears on education and its emphasis upon the division of race. One day my little girl of seven years of age came home and informed me that I was a Negro and that Negroes were the lowest of the races, that teachers had said so, and she showed me the book to prove it. Personally, I think the greatest crime in America, is the teaching of young children such unscientific propaganda. The Church should insist that there is one human race. The oneness of humanity is fundamental in our Christian doctrine and we should ever emphasize this. If the churches should begin in their earliest religious teachings to impress upon the young minds that humanity is one and teach the things which constitute the wonders of humanity we might make better progress than we do, but the churches fall in with the unscientific propaganda based on skin color and ignoring the great spiritual and psychological facts and teach as basic something which is highly probable. If children learn early to despise other people because of skin difficulties and to shut these other people out of the privileges and equalities, little progress will be made in preaching to adults about democracy and Christianity.

Real Democracy

DEC 24 1940

That race relations are steadily improving in the South is shown in a very revealing editorial appearing in the December issue of The Southern Frontier, official organ of the Inter-Racial Commission.

The article dealing with conditions in Gastonia, North Carolina is significant in that this is a city where white and Negro workers actually get along together. Several years ago when strikes were in progress in this textile community the solidarity of the white and black workers was quite obvious and noticeable.

Observe to what is possible when people decided to be human:

Black Dispatch
"Gastonia and Gaston County (North Carolina) are noted for the spirit of interracial good will which exists. Gastonia has one of the leading interracial groups of the whole South. This group meets frequently to study ways of improving the already friendly relations which exist between the races."

Thus the Gastonia Daily Gazette, in its 60th anniversary edition, recognizes the contribution that Negroes have made to the remarkable progress in education, business, and culture of the city and county. The space devoted to Negro citizens, their homes, school, and hospitals, indicates that "interracial good will" is not simply a polite phrase.

Adequate provision is made by both city and the county for the cultural development of their Negro citizens. One room schools have been replaced by modern brick buildings; the county has complete high-school and partial elementary-school consolidation; eleven buses solve the attendance problem. The educational system has "encouraged home ownership and beautification, and improved community life, as well as better citizenship." The school administration in Gastonia offers the same advantages to Negro and white children. The majority of the teachers have college degrees.

A bookmobile for Negroes, supported by the county, distributes books to five centers.

Atlanta City, Okla.
The county operates a twenty-two bed hospital for Negroes, and has both a ward and a nurses' home for Negroes at the Orthopaedic Hospital, where a school is maintained for Negro as well as for white children.

A Boy Scout troop and active Parent-Teacher Associations provide for young Negro life in its leisure time.

Pictures of school principals, teachers, librarians, business men, farmers, and employees of the Gastonia Gazette appear in this 132-page anniversary edition."

Techniques Of Race Relations

By WALTER R. CHIVERS
THE ARE SEVERAL prevailling techniques used by Negroes in handling problems in white-Negro relations, which seems to the writer after observing - their results or lack of results for years, to at least be open to question.



A common technique used is the mass meeting. Usually these meetings are highly emotionalized and exciting. After the professional "spell binders" have spoken their pieces the atmosphere is so filled with emotion until calm, rational thinking is out of the question. Another major fault with mass meetings is that they forewarn the "other side" and this of course means forearm.

They, as a rule, are just about as effective as an army equipped with Civil War muskets fighting an army completely modernized and mechanized. A minority racial group's most effective weapon is secret strategy operated so as to take the opposing side by surprise.

COMMITTEES INEFFECTIVE
Many of the committees that confer with members of the majority racial group as representatives of Negroes-at-large are ineffective because they do not represent the majority of Negroes. These committees are usually formed by a "natural" process throughout eternity.

Particularly reprehensible is the practice of some educational institutions of preparing separate tables for white guests to eat and have students "properly" uniformed wait upon them. This seems to be a left-handed approval of inferior education for Negroes. The writer knows of at least one large Negro institution where white people are not permitted to eat with

Negroes even when they express the desire to do so.

Negroes are often invited to address public audiences of one sort or another and have definite places on the published programs. In addition they often spend considerable time and effort preparing their speeches. When, however, after the meeting opens, white "friends" show up the program is interrupted to permit each of them "to say a few words" and if very important to speak as long as they wish.

AUDIENCE WORN OUT

The result is that the audience is worn out by time the guest speaker is given his opportunity and he too has lost enthusiasm for the speech. This is another open and frank acceptance of the role of inferiority for Negroes.

Our techniques of race relations should be thoroughly and carefully analyzed as to value. Too often they defeat their purpose by promoting racial inferiority. To have Negroes publicly claim themselves to be inferior may be pleasing to the vanity of white people but it is a proven fact that people who acknowledge themselves to be inferior are never respected by the

from among the group of Negroes who set themselves up as the ones "fit" to rule. Every community known to the writer has such an elite set. Whatever is accomplished by such committees is rarely ever worth the effort because the majority of Negroes fail to appreciate it.

Several types of institutions use the singing of "spirituals" as a technique. This has definite values when properly used for "music hath chances to soothe the savage beast." But is detrimental in many instances because of the manner in which the techniques are manipulated. For instance, the Negro singers often enter white gatherings through the "back door," this is even done in churches. Those people who do this probably justify the "back door" technique

by believing that the end justifies the means. The value of such a philosophy is doubtful for when a minority people admit to a majority people that they feel that minority status means that they are inferior they usually court inferior treatment.

REPULSIVE TECHNIQUE

A most repulsive technique is employed when Negroes "reserve seats for white people" who attend Negro affairs of any sort. Particularly is this repulsive when applied to churches and educational institutions. And to add insult to injury these Negroes usually reserve the best seats for their white patrons. Maybe the sponsors of this type of technique believe that the only usefulness for "many mansions in Heaven" is to separate Negroes and white people folk whom they admit to be their superiors.

Techniques of race relations should be examined for their effectiveness as weapons lest they defeat themselves by announcing plans of "attack" sufficiently in advance as to permit the other side to better "fortify" itself.

GOOD LOGIC

In another column of this paper, Dr. Charles Stelzle writes in The Iowa Unionist, local labor paper, an article "Keep Out of the Gutter." It struck the Bystander quite forcefully because of the conclusions drawn by the writer advising labor on the Negro question.

The Bystander has always advocated friendly relations with the so-called ordinary or working class white man. Most of us fall in this category and after all they are our biggest competitors; we are liable to rub shoulders with them at any time. On the other hand the rich are not our competitors.

The final paragraph strikes at the core of the subject where he says:

"The future of the Negro lies as much with the white race as it does the Negro race. Labor in particular must face this question. If the standard for Negroes is kept at a low level, the progress of white workers will be proportionately halted. As a matter of self-defense—if for no other consideration—we must be loyal to the high principle which Organized Labor has set for itself, namely, never to discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color or nationality."

If labor followed its own principles, Negroes could have little complaint about the inequality of his economic status.

Dr. Stelzle has done a fine job and we hope he continues to tell organized labor about more of these vital things that affect a large share of its members.

FORUM

Race Relations In Southern Schools

Hope for continued improvement of interracial conditions is found in the fact that the colleges and public schools of the South are giving increasing attention to the subject. Seventy-five colleges are giving specific courses on race relations. In more than 350 colleges professors of sociology, education, history and literature are giving attention to the subject, using in their classes materials prepared by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Multitudes of students are being reached this way including thousands of public school teachers in training.

Most of the Southern State Departments of Education are recommending units of study on this subject and public schools in all parts of the South are conducting such units with notable success. The Commission has published numerous bulletins suitable for school use in the departments of sociology, history, civics and literature, and these have been utilized to the number of half a million copies, aggregating four or five million pages.

R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director, Commission on Interracial Cooperation

Interracial Justice

By ANNA M. MCGARRETT

OCT 17 1940

"WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

The history of this famous document which to all intents and purposes was to make possible the finest form of government ever established in the history of men is a record of fascinating and inspiring events.

Note the high purpose outlined in the Preamble above—all is constructive, considerate of every phase of human need, acknowledgement that LIBERTY is a BLESSING not merely something which exists of its own accord — specifying the importance of DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY — emphasizing COMMON DEFENSE as distinguished from OFFENSE — linking as it does domestic tranquility, common defense, general welfare as part of the more perfect union which was the aim and objective of our forefathers.

By a "more perfect union" they could only mean a union more perfect than that which existed in their fatherland — by domestic tranquility they meant surcease of tyranny and revolution which had driven them from their homelands; by common defense, they meant whatever was necessary to protect our land from danger — by general welfare they meant the welfare of the most humble citizen as well as those in higher station — by ourselves and our posterity they meant their generation and all the generations which would come after them.

They hoped to accomplish these things by bringing into existence a form of government by LAW rather than a government by MEN a form of government which would not be hampered or hindered by the presence or absence of any man. And they built up the ways and means to insure that America would always be a GOVERNMENT BY LAW — law which could be amended to meet the changing needs of the times but which would be ever basically the same — always maintaining the same high standards which they laid down in the original law.

Primarily the power to alter or amend the law was to be in the hands of the people, always assuming that the people of America would keep ever before them the great privilege which is theirs — privilege of selecting or rejecting their representatives — that they would safeguard their privileges by conscientious performance of their duties. Only by so doing could the aims of our forefathers be accomplished and perpetuated. Only conscientious citizens can "establish justice" and only citizens with clear vision can establish interracial justice.

It does not indicate clear vision when legislators cast their vote against any section of "the people of the United States" as has been done recently in bills pertaining to National Defense, and in bills written with the aim of abolishing unjust practices which prohibit Negroes from exercising their right of franchise. But conscientious citizens can rectify such injustices by recalling those public servants back to private life and replacing them with others. Our forefathers did not and could not insure the conduct of our legislators but they did the next best thing, they restricted their terms of service and gave the people the voice as to whether or not they should be continued therein.

It is important to remember that in the United States of America any man in public office from the President down to the local official is only a CITIZEN elevated to public office by the free choice of his fellow citizens. And it is only by the failure of our citizens to exercise their right to vote that an unworthy citizen can be restored to office who disregards his obligations.

This important duty is before us in less than a month. We can only hope that Americans throughout the nation will be conscious of their duty and will study the records of those who are seeking a return to office. And we can hope that Negroes particularly will exercise their right in the North in such a way

as to help Negroes in the South who do not have such privileges regardless of their standing as Americans. Only when we do begin to exercise our right to vote in such a way as to "establish justice", "insure domestic tranquility", "secure the BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY to ourselves and our posterity" only then can we say we are doing our part to "form a more perfect union". And only then will interracial justice and its fulfillment.

"The Southern Frontier"

NOV 28 1940

The official publication of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., "The Southern Frontier," published at the headquarters in Atlanta, is one of the most interesting and challenging sheets which come to our desk. The November issue "is devoted almost exclusively to the Negro American as he thinks and acts and feels in the face of a national crisis." Because of the significant statement in this issue we give herewith the major portion of the editorial, because we feel it expresses a truth which is more and more receiving deserving recognition.

This issue of The Southern Frontier is devoted almost exclusively to the Negro American as he thinks and acts and feels in the face of a national crisis. Much which it contains will undoubtedly irritate many people. But it is well that the ruling race should know that the American Negro is finding a channel of action against the restraints and discriminations which are part of his lot as a minority group of "high visibility."

The recent political campaign divided the race into two camps. Some stayed with the party of Abraham Lincoln, some remained in the party of "white supremacy." But this division on party affiliation has not been so deep as to divide the race on the question of their rights and privileges as citizens. They want no bars placed against the exercise of the franchise; they want to serve their country on a basis equal with that of all other citizens; they want all discriminations set up by governmental agencies removed.

Whether or not Southern white people like the growing political power of Negroes does not affect the fact that the Negro race has developed as shrewd, cool, and ruthless leaders as has the white race. They have secured recognition of their demands—for they are demands—which could have been done only by a well organized movement headed by persons who know what they want and how to get it, politically. When the editor of the Charleston (S.C.) Courier-News abandoned the party of his fathers in this last election because there is now no perceivable difference between the two parties on the handling of the Negro race, he admitted consciously or unconsciously that Negroes had attained a place of political consequence in the Democratic Party.

NOV 28 1940

We are too generally ignorant of the activities of Negroes; we resent being told about them; we comfort ourselves when we do learn by thinking that none of this restlessness and dissatisfaction affects the masses of the Negroes, even though we know less about the masses who live in the South than about the cultural development of the few about whom we study in clubs, societies, and schools. So it is for this that The Southern Frontier presents the mind of the Southern Negro to its readers, and the political activities of Negroes elsewhere which bear directly upon Southern conditions. A hint of what the white South is facing may be found in the editorial from the Atlanta Constitution quoted on this page and the editorial from the Associate Editor of the Dallas (Tex.) News. —J. D. A.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Think For Yourself And Let Others Enjoy The Privilege To Do So.—Voltaire.

ATTITUDE OF THE NEGRO

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

By special permission from the publishers of the Southern Frontier, we are enclosing an article that appeared in the February issue. Please publish it as it expresses completely the attitude of the Negro.

MAISON. THEODORE RANDALL.

"SOME DAY THE VEIL WILL BE LIFTED"

Just as one is making up one's mind that the South is really undergoing a change in its feeling racially—that the spirit of justice and fair play are on the upward trend—something arises to take the joy out of life.

There are those of us who bought copies of *Gone With the Wind* and put them in our libraries. We read eagerly the newspaper accounts when the play was in the making at Hollywood, and felt so proud that Miss Myrick of Macon was making such a grand hit and that the colored artist, Hattie McDaniel, was cited as being second to Miss Myrick in nearly stealing the show from Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh when the premiere was given in Atlanta. And now right in the midst of our rejoicing comes the news that the colored people of Macon are asked to go to the second balcony by way of the open fire escape if they wish to see *Gone With the Wind*. No white theater in that city admits colored people. The city auditorium doors are opened on special occasion jointly to both groups. This was demonstrated in January when Cab Calloway appeared with his orchestra. The patronage of the white people was surprisingly large, especially for such a cold night.

Enough! I must be true to the traits of my race and look for the bright lining.

An interesting article has been published in the New York Herald Tribune about one Parker Watkins who was born in Atlanta, Georgia, went to college in Alabama. He sang at one time with the Hall Johnson choir. He was working with the project of the Federal Singers under the WPA when it was closed, leaving him without employment. From an inward prompting he assembled a group of singers and went to the Pennsylvania station where for four hours each day during the Christmas holidays he entertained the traveling public, leading and singing popular airs—The Old Rugged Cross, Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life, Carry Me Back to Old Virginia, and The Star Spangled Banner. When The Star Spangled Banner was sung, men snatched off their hats and stood at attention. Business men of all descriptions on the way home after the day's work was over, lingeringly bought their tickets and slowly boarded their trains. Later an organ was placed for Parker Watkins' use, and just before Christmas dawned Silent Night rang out beautifully and touchingly.

Thus we will continue to present our case in song and dispassionately to protest by the

way of the Cross. Some day the veil will be lifted and we will press forward, free, unshackled citizens with Peace in our hearts and victory on our brows. Until then we will keep alive in our memory the words of Dr. Howard W. Odum: "We must expect first stages to be transitional stages, and we must expect one frontier to follow another frontier, and we must not forget that conditions of the frontier require courage, stamina, and fundamental principles of democracy inherent in the evolution of the moral world of the individual."

FLORENCE J. HUNT.

What Is Truth?

The most searching question ever asked by man was that propounded at the trial of Jesus Christ, when Pontius Pilate said to Him, "What is truth?"

Through all the ages, in every clime and every race, the wisest of men have devoted their lives to the search for the answer to that question. And, today, it yet remains unanswered. For, if the full answer to "What is truth?" could but be grasped by mankind it would prove the key to all the problems that beset humanity and the world. It would open the doorway to the Millennium and lift man to his destined place in the hierarchy of divinity.

Truth, in its essence, is a thing of the spirit. It is above and beyond the material world. Yet, if it could but be discovered, its effect upon that material world would completely alter all the course of mundane history.

Man approaches nearer to the truth, there can be no doubt. If this is doubted, there remains no faith and without faith the life of spirit becomes death and man and his universe is abandoned to return to that primal ooze from which life first emerged.

Man approaches truth by many roads. Sometimes he retrogresses, upon one pathway, while he makes slow advance upon another. Sometimes it seems he makes no advance at all.

The scientist in his laboratory seeks always for the truth. He makes some discovery which appears to lead him nearer the truth he desires. Then, a little later, that same discovery is revealed as false and he leaves the will o' the

wisp that has led him astray and tries, by new approach, again to find truth.

The astronomer, watching the panorama of the heavens, seeks truth among the stars, the suns and the galaxies. The botanist, with his microscope, seeks the same truth in the pollen of a flower or the markings upon an insect wing.

The preacher and the philosopher, contemplating the story of mankind, seek truth. The student, poring over the writings of the ancient seers, seeks a pattern in which he may discern truth.

Christ told Pilate He came into the world to bear witness unto the truth.

The Indian mystic, the Yogi and the silent monk in the mountains of Tibet seek, by contemplation, to enter the spiritual realm of truth.

Man, in his weakness and ignorance, goes far astray from truth and clasps to his breast the false. Then comes pestilence, death, war and hatred.

The real spawn of hell is the false and the untrue. Because man accepts the premise of a lie, crime is rampant, cruelty fouls the relationship of man to man and terror haunts the spirit of the innocent.

The man who lies, who cheats, who hardens his heart to the pleas of the unfortunate, is an enemy of all that is true, is a traitor to the highest aspirations of his race.

Through all history men have died for the truth and, because of their devotion, the world is nearer today than it ever was to realization of all truth.

For men, more and more, are questioning and asking and thinking. They are not accepting, as once they did, the ancient order of things merely because it is ancient. They are probing and seeking and pleading for the truth.

Because they probe and because they ask, they must, some day, find the ultimate truth. Then, it shall strike from life the shackles of the false and bring all men to that understanding of and by the spirit which shall establish peace and brotherhood and unity and

for ever more.

There are hints of the truth in all religions, in the teachings of all philosophers, in the contemplations of all sincere men.

The answer to Pilate's question lies at the end of the long trail indicated in these words from the Sermon on the Mount, "Seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

Village Youth Highly Mobile, Report Shows

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among the major findings of a recent WPA survey "Youth in Agricultural Villages" showing that young people are leaving the traditional home town village, are the following:

Agricultural village young people are highly mobile. Nearly half of all young men, and more than one-third of all unmarried young women who were out of school in 1936 had moved at least once since their sixteenth birthdays, excluding residential changes within the villages themselves.

Among youth 25 to 29 years of age, one out of five men, and one out of six unmarried women, had moved three or more times.

While there was a marked surplus of young women (87 males to 100 females), indicating that the villages are concentration points for them in rural territory, urban centers attracted a larger proportion of the young women who left the villages than of young men. Marriage appears to be an important cause of migration for village girls, whether to the cities or elsewhere in rural areas.

Youth in agricultural villages attain a relatively higher educational level than in rural areas as a whole. More than half completed high school, and more boys than girls were in school. Few took vocational courses, and those with such training generally prepared for overcrowded fields.

37 PER CENT UNSKILLED LABORERS

More young men (37 per cent) were employed as unskilled laborers than in any other category. More young women (35 per cent) were employed as clerks and in similar work. This category was also important among the men. Unskilled women were employed chiefly as servants.

Professional openings were relatively numerous especially for women. The economically independent young people who had left home were better off occupationally than those who stayed, particularly with reference to the professions.

Of out-of-school youth 16 to 29, 90 percent of the young men, 66 percent of the unmarried young women, and 13 per cent of the married young women, had some employment at the time of the interview. But more than half of the men and unmarried women had received no income or less than \$300 during the preceding 12 months. These young people had little

property other than personal belongings.

Opportunities for social and recreational activity varied greatly among villages. Those in school participated more in organizations than those out of school and girls more frequently than boys. Radio and reading were the most popular types of indoor recreation.

MY SON, MY SON, MY SON

Nashville Globe

Editor's Note: This editorial was delivered on The Weekly Review Goodwill Telephonic program last Sunday morning, WBRC, 8:45. This program weekly Sunday morning feature is made possible by contributions from listeners. Your help will be greatly appreciated. Address: The Weekly Review, 416 17th St., N., Birmingham, Ala. Phone 3-1973.

My son, I speak this morning not as a Negro or an "Uncle Tom," but as an American. My grandparents were brought to this country. My father and mother were born here. They worked to build up and serve with a smile and song on their lips. They are Americans. This is their country with all its faults and virtues.

I am what I am today, because in the midst of all of my father's and mother's trials and tribulations—trials and tribulations, they could not bear alone, they found, along their pathway, some white people in the South, despite the South's handicaps and its poverty who helped them to get along—help, without which they could not have made it. Many of my relatives are buried beneath the stars and skies of this country. These too, made their contribution that I might enjoy this richer and fuller life.

We Americans, white and black, North and South, face a serious situation today. The aggressor nations across the seas who seem dedicated to the proposition of destroying democracy, are forces which, would enslave you as our ancestors were never enslaved prior to 1865.

I may not enjoy, the freedom, I deserve, but it is better, than that which my grandfather and grandmother experienced. You, my son, enjoy liberties and opportunities for development, unknown to nobles in the not far distant past. You are dear to me. I did not sacrifice to rear you for gun fodder, but, I would rather see you die, fighting

and rendering whatever service you are called upon to render, in defense of our homeland, than to see you with a yoke of totalitarian slavery riveted around your neck.

You may be puzzled in your mind about the injustices you suffer, but, I am sure the decent native people of this country, and your God, know that this is your country; they know, that no part of the little money, we have earned has been sent back to Africa, or, to any country, now a known enemy to this country we love, which is our ancestors' burying ground. And, be assured, as long as God is, there is no point in allowing yourself to hate your fellow men, be they white or black, so much that you prefer a life of slavery, for you and your sisters and to see the burying ground of your ancestors desecrated by these slimy, poisonous war adders, who now crawl down the corridors of the world, devouring, destroying and enslaving innocent people.

In America, YOU have something at stake. Every American has something at stake. You can not protect or defend your stake without help and vic versa—we hang together, or, we hang separately. Forgetting the past, I want you to face the future, ready to spend and be spent, to defend our household, trusting in God. My son, I know not what others may think, but one thing I know, there is a God, and He allows the forces of evil, to go just so far, and He never forsakes the righteous.

Listen, my son—men who try to make a permanent thing of might-making right, have always failed in the end omniously. Therefore, I want you, to not only be ready to play your part in our program of physical armament, but I want you to always remember, if the spirit of an individual or nation is not right, it can not make lasting progress, therefore—I want you to love Liberty, Justice and Tolerance, so much that you will, if called upon to make the greatest sacrifice for the highest ideals, join with Emil Zola, who when reminded he might lose his life, in his fight, for the very thing America stands for, cried out: "I am not important, it is the ideal of liberty for which I fight." Men may come, and go, as good, or as bad, as you and I, but we must never forget, we belong to a destiny that has a right to demand of us, a manifestation of the greatest love for liberty and justice. Or you may join with Patrick Henry, who, rather than submit to the thing we are threatened with losing today, cried out: "Give me liberty or give me death," and let our cry be "Give us liberty or give us death." Or you may share, with the grandeur of those Negro captives, who when they faced the slave auction block

at Ebos Landing, and contemplating the horrors, of just such slavery, as the totalitarian war mongers would shackle the world with, turned about face and marched out into the sea and to death with a song upon their lips.

Yes, my son, this is your country! Wherever you are, on the farm, in the factory, mine or mill, I want you to remember again, that the first blood, spilled for this country, was that of Chrispus Attucks a Negro; remember that Lincoln, your emancipator died because of the spirit expressed in his Gettysburg address. I do not want you to do anything, that would reflect upon the sacrifices they made in order that we might enjoy freedom of speech, the freedom to go as high in life as our ability permits, and the right to worship God, under our own vine and fig tree.

We are now faced with whether, when weighed in the balance of loyalty, we are so cowardly as to fail to do all we can to keep for ourselves, and those of our blood the gain we have made as members of the greatest democratic family on earth—The United States of America. You are not going to fail me, my son, because our liberty was purchased with the blood of those who believed as I want you to believe—in America—in God and for these things; die, if need be, rather than submit to the yoke of a slavery, which is the lot, of those who have fallen prey, to totalitarian mad men—a slavery 72 times more hideous than our grandparents ever knew.

This is my father's Day message to you, my son. God bless you, and keep you.

The above is the original with punctuations to facilitate delivery over radio.

JUDGE HUGHES SPEAKS FOR RACIAL TOLERANCE

appeal
Says Democracy Requires Freedom From Bigotry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—(INS)—Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes left a warning today that a majority of the people must hold themselves free from "rancor and bigotry, racial animosities and intolerance" if democracy is to survive in this country. Justice Hughes, in one of his rare public statements, spoke over the radio in response to a citation for his aid in bettering human relations, tendered him by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. "Popular elections express the will of the people, but back of that

will must be the true democratic spirit, which alone can save us from the excesses of the rule of force," Mr. Hughes said.

"Liberty," he added, "cannot be conserved by majority rule unless the majority hold sacred basic individual rights, regardless of race or creed, so that, along with our differences of view, political and religious, we have a deep and abiding sense of human dignity and worth, and hence of our capacity for friendly co-operation in pursuit of common ideals of justice."

Justice Hughes helped found the organization in 1928, with the late Newton D. Baker and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, in order to create a better understanding between Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

WHITE EDITOR ASKS NORTH TO LET SOUTH DEAL WITH NEGROES

**Says Interracial Problems Worked Out More
Quickly If Relieved of 'Help'
From Outsiders**

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—The South will work out its interracial problems "more quickly and more effectively if they are relieved of 'help' by politically minded sentimental, or partly-informed outsiders," says Arthur Robb, noted editor, in a recent issue of Editor and Publisher, leading newspaper publication.

Mr. Robb, who conducts a column in the journal entitled "Shop Talk at Thirty," is generally recognized as one of the most influential persons in American journalism and his opinions often guide the course of daily newspaper editors.

In this particular column, Mr. Robb discusses the charge that southern papers often suppress news of lynchings and points to evidence from white editors themselves that they never suppress stories of this type when available. These editors also asserted that in some rural communities where no correspondence lived, it was probable that now and then a mob murder took place that never found its way in print. They believed several occurred a few years ago when attempts were made to organize a tenant farmers' union in Alabama, but were never able to get concrete information.

Killing Negro No Crime

The writer also stated that in many parts of Dixie it is no crime to kill a Negro, and in some instances even to slay a white man if the killer is "protected." Such incidents are regarded not as lynchings but in the same regard as Chicago or New York gang slayings. However, Mr. Robb says, such ideas are dying out as education progresses and backwoods ideas disappear.

Mr. Robb includes:

"As 1939 ended, the news re-

vealed how great a change has come. The supreme court of the United States recently declared that the University of Missouri cannot deny a Negro a place in its law school, and the university has opened a special law school for Negroes in St. Louis. It will not be many years, we believe, before the southern states themselves provide complete facilities for post-graduate study by Negro men and women who have gone through the several excellent colleges now serving their race.

"Thoughtful Negro leaders have long ceased to think in terms of social equality with white people. They want education, which will enable the Negro to protect himself against the unscrupulous exploiter, be he white or black, and they see boundless opportunities for the educated Negro to do good and to prosper among his people, without stepping on white toes. The Negroes and the political and newspaper leaders of the South who thoroughly understand the complex and explosive problem of the South will work out their situation more quickly and more effectively if they are relieved of 'help' by politically-minded sentimental, or partly informed outsiders. As our friend remarked, 'the cause of progress in this field has been injured more by its friends than by its enemies.'"

However, students of the southern scene point out that many prominent and high placed white leaders in that section are apathetic toward the lynching evil and on occasion condone it secretly for economic reasons. Since poor whites and Negroes have much in common except color and often compete for the same jobs, it pays the ruling powers to keep the lower groups divided. The poor white traditionally resents any promi-

nence of show of independence by Negroes and will attempt to intimidate them all by lynching one.

Many southern white leaders also know that if the status quo is not to be overturned in Dixie then it is best to keep the Negro cowed. Although openly he may condemn lynching and express horror, he seldom does much about it because of community belief that lynching is all right.

Durham N. C., Morning Herald
February 15, 1940

Poll Reveals Contributors To Better Race Relations

**U. N. C. Among Heterogeneous Group Honored In List—
Mrs. Roosevelt, Joe Louis, Marian Anderson, Benny
Goodman, LaGuardia Also Named**

New York, Feb. 14.—(AP)—A heterogeneous group of persons—12 Negroes and Negro organizations and six white persons and institutions—were chosen today for distinguished achievement and the improvement of race relations during 1939.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joe Louis, Marian Anderson and Benny Goodman were among those selected in a nation-wide poll conducted by the Schomburg collection of the New York public library and the association for the study of Negro life and history.

The University of North Carolina, "for its liberalism in a land where it takes unusual courage to be liberal . . ."

Marian Anderson's recital on the steps of the Lincoln memorial "gave a clear answer to the prejudice which prevented her appearance in Constitution hall," her citation reads.

Louis, world's heavyweight champion, gained a citation saying: "By demolishing all comers, he maintained his position as the champion physical warrior of the world—demonstrated a modesty and sportsmanship seldom found."

Benny Goodman, orchestra leader, was named for "his employment of distinguished musicians irrespective of color in his orchestra."

Mrs. Roosevelt's citation said she and the President have given "more dignity to the relations of the White House to the Negroes of America than any such couple within recent times."

Others chosen were:

Jane Bolin, justice in the court of domestic relations, New York City, the first Negro woman judge in the United States.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard university, "whose book, the Negro family in the United States is one of the noteworthy scholarly productions of the year."

Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee Institute, who "focused attention upon the contributions to science by the Negro."

Sam Solomon, Miami, Fla., "the outstanding . . . example of southern Negroes who led marches to the

ballot box . . . despite threats of the Ku Klux Klan."

The Rev. Glen T. Settle, Cleveland, founder and director of "Wings Over Jordan," Sunday morning radio program, "outstanding of radio series rendered by Negroes during the past year."

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History, who "brought to a high point his efforts in stimulating the scientific and sympathetic study of the Negro."

Owen Whitfield, "who led the evicted white and Negro share-croppers of Missouri until outside assistance was forthcoming."

Richard Wright, novelist.

The Negro press, "judged by all as one of the single greatest influences toward giving the Negro a conception of himself in terms of achievement and self-respect."

Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, "whose consistent championing of democracy reached a climax . . . when he granted the use of the Lincoln Memorial plaza and himself presided at the Marian Anderson recital."

Maury Maverick, Texas, who, "as mayor of San Antonio, at the risk of his career, stood up for the rights of Negroes, Mexicans and laborers . . ."

Fiorello H. La Guardia, New York City, who "has set a high standard by including Negroes in important positions in the official life of the greatest American city."

Zora Says, Races Merely Powder Puff Each Other

DURHAM, N.C. — Interracial conferences are so much baloney, according to Zora Neale Hurston, noted author, and director of dramatics at the North Carolina College for Negroes.

Said Miss Hurston, addressing the Carolina Arts Group in Graham Memorial Hall at the University of North Carolina Thursday, "Nothing even happens at them except the colored persons use the powder puff on the whites and the whites on the colored persons."

Seeks True Picture

Miss Hurston also told the group:

"Till writers tell what really happens, no true literature can come out of the South."

She believes that our literature has not reached to its proper place because the idea is too new and because of the pre-conceived ideas both the colored and white races have of the struggles and tragedies of life among colored people. The author said that a new race is emerging with a new philosophy; a race which does not want to beg but to earn by struggle and fight, and which, when it arrives, wants to be judged according to its own achievement on its own merit.

Fittest Must Survive

"I believe in the survival of the fittest," she said. "No quarter should be given anybody for sex race or previous state of servitude," she said. Miss Hurston thinks that the race wants no pity because of its handicaps. Pity does not make for self-respect or good citizenship, she said.

In charging the races with "powder-puffing" each other, Miss Hurston said that both races should get over their sensitiveness and tell each other their faults.

Miss Hurston is a graduate of Barnard College and has published a number of books. Among them "Jonah's Gourdvine," "Mules and Men," "Tell My Horse," "Their Eyes Were Watching God," and her most recent book, "Moses, Man of the Mountain."

Varied Group Lauded For Work To Better Interracial Feeling

NEW YORK, Feb. 13. — (AP) — A heterogeneous group of persons—12 negroes and negro organizations and six white persons and institutions—were chosen today for distinguished achievement and the improvement of race relations during 1939.

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Miss Anderson's recital on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial "gave a clear answer to the prejudice which prevented her appearance in Constitution Hall," her citation reads.

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Benny Goodman, orchestra leader, was named for "his employment of distinguished musicians irrespective of color in his orchestra."

Mrs. Roosevelt's citation said she and the President have given "more dignity to the relations of the White House to the negroes of America than any such couple within recent times."

Others chosen were: Miss Jane Bolin, justice in the Court of Domestic Relations, New York City, the first negro woman judge in the United States.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University, "whose book, 'The Negro Family in the United States' is one of the noteworthy scholarly productions of the year."

Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee Institute, who "focused attention upon the contributions to science by the negro."

Sam Soloman, Miami, Fla., "the outstanding examples of Southern negroes who led marches to the ballot box despite threats of the Ku Klux Klan."

The Rev. Glen T. Settle, Cleveland, founder and director of "Wings Over Jordan," Sunday morning radio program, "outstanding of radio series rendered by negroes during the past year."

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History, who "brought to a high point his efforts in stimulating the scientific and sympathetic study of the negro."

Owen Whitfield, "who led the evicted white and negro sharecroppers of Missouri until outside assistance was forthcoming."

Richard Wright, novelist, "The negro press, 'judged by all as one of the single greatest influences toward giving the negro a conception of himself in terms of achievement and self-respect.'"

Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, "whose consistent championing of democracy reached a climax when he granted the use of the Lincoln Memorial Plaza and himself presided at the Marian Anderson recital."

Maury Maverick, Texas, who, "as mayor of San Antonio, at the risk of his career, stood up for the rights of negroes, Mexicans and laborers..."

Fiorello H. La Guardia, New York City, who "...has set a high standard by including negroes in important positions in the official life of the greatest American city."

The University of North Carolina, "for its liberalism in a land where it takes unusual courage to be liberal..."

Danville, Va., Register
February 18, 1940

18 ARE HONORED FOR RACIAL WORK

Six White People, Twelve Negroes Cited by New York Public Library

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. — (AP) — A heterogeneous group of persons—12 negroes and negro organizations and six white persons and institutions—were chosen today for distinguished achievement and the improvement of race relations during 1939.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joe Louis, Marian Anderson and Benny Goodman were among those selected in a nation-wide poll conducted by the Schomburg collection of the New York Public Library and the association for the study of negro life and history.

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Maury Maverick, Texas, who, "as mayor of San Antonio, at the risk of his career, stood up for the rights of negroes, Mexicans and laborers x x x."

Fiorello H. La Guardia, New York City, who "x x x has set a high standard by including negroes in important positions in the official life of the greatest American city."

The University of North Carolina, "for its liberalism in a land where it takes unusual courage to be liberal x x x."

LEE BATTLE BEING REMEMBERED BY MERCER UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

Humble Negro Servant Inspires Memorial Chimes For Col- lege Chapel

An humble Negro who made no pretension to scholarship and whose estate at death consisted mainly of a \$36 burial insurance policy will be honored as few other men ever have by 107-year-old Mercer University. Dr. Louie D. Newton of Atlanta announced today the response to his suggestion for perpetuating the memory of Robert E. Lee Battle with a \$20,000 set of chimes in the university chapel had been such that the memorial was assured. Pastor of one of the largest Baptist churches in Georgia, Dr. Newton is general chairman of a movement to raise funds to memorialize Battle, who died December 8 at the age of 74 after serving 40 years as janitor at Mercer.

Had Little Schooling
Battle had little or no formal schooling. He held no degrees—except an honorary Ph.D. the Mercer alumni voted to confer upon him. Yet in a spirit of humility and helpfulness he acquired such an understanding of life and its problems that hundreds have come to him for advice and for strength.

In a tribute to the former servant Dr. Spright Dowell, Mercer president said:

"In the affection of student body, faculty, trustees, friends and thousands of alumni to whom he gave a ready and prideful devotion he stands out as one who ennobled his humble but high calling, enriched the lives and relationships of all whom he served and exerted an influence for loyalty, faithfulness, righteousness and good will that is unsurpassed."

A tribute Dr. Newton expressed in a letter to The Macon Telegraph explains in part the hold Lee Battle had on the hearts and imagination of Mercer students.

"I first knew Lee during my student days at Mercer," Dr. Newton wrote. "He knew how to help first-year men. He helped me to get my bearings. He helped me to keep my footing. I went to him many times for advice and for strength."

"He always had a good word for every Mercer man. He believed in Mercer. He believed in Mercer men. He entered into our joys and sorrows. He cheered us in battle and he rejoiced with us in victory. He went with those who wept."

The Telegraph commented editorially that Dr. Newton's letter reflected a sentiment which extends far beyond the university campus of today and throws a strong light on the cordial relations between the two races, not only in Macon, but among the largest and best elements everywhere in the South.

Lee Helped Students
In an article titled Remember Lee Battle, the Mercerian, alumni magazine, told how Lee even when feebled by age and illness, attended all of the home athletic games to boost the team. It also recalled how he comforted homesick freshmen, counseled freshmen and upperclassmen alike, played checkers with them and even lent them money he himself had borrowed from professors on a pretext of paying for his burial insurance.

Addressed to the alumni, the article continued:

"Did you ever get to feeling low and know that you were a lazy good-for-nothing, just getting by with the minimum effort, and had little prospect of success? And then one day you had a chat with Lee Battle. He addressed you humbly and with cheerful enthusiasm; he gave you a title of respect and honor and though he never said the words, you knew he counted you to be a man of great capabilities and on the high road to success. And then you felt better and did better."

It was only natural that when serious illness overcame Lee several years ago and he lay near death at a Macon hospital, scores of students rushed to the hospital to offer their blood for a transfusion to save his life.

After his death, his body lay in state in the university chapel—an honor ordinarily reserved for university presidents and others of similar station. Professors, students, alumni and trustees attended and Dr. Dowell paid a tribute at funeral services in Lee's own Unionville Baptist church.

Was Pillar of Church
Lee had been a pillar of the church. Without a family, he gave most of his salary to church causes and to other philanthropies.

When Dr. Newton proposed in his daily newspaper column the memorial chimes be bought and installed, the response, he related, was immediate. A steady flow of checks began. Among the first was a gift from a South Georgia filling station operator who never knew the Negro but was so impressed with his career

that he wanted to join in the memorial.

Bankers, educators and others of high estate enlisted for the campaign to raise the necessary money. W. G. Lee, Macon banker, became finance chairman, and Dr. Josiah Crudup, Mercer professor, headed a publicity committee. Dr. Dowell is chairman of a committee to select the chimes.

When installed, the chimes will take their place among buildings and other memorials named for sons, builders and other benefactors of the Georgia Baptist university.

Dr. Newton said they would have 25 tones, capable of playing any hymn or anthem, sounding the class periods, and striking the hours. Hymns, he added, will be played at vesper hours daily and anthems on holidays and other special occasions.

He said the expectation is that the chimes will be ready for dedication at the June commencement.

BEALL CHAMPIONS

NEGRO'S ABILITY

Telegraph
Baptist Home Mission Worker
Discusses Problems Before
Mercer Students

Dr. Noble Y. Beall of the Baptist Home Mission Board told Mercer students yesterday that "we've got to recognize the Negro's ability to think and be willing to think with him."

Speaking at a chapel assembly, Dr. Beall described the plight of 15,000,000 Negroes "shut out from churches and schools because of their racial differences." He described this group as the major problem of home missions.

"More than 10,000,000 Negroes are being kept down on an economic level hardly better than slavery," he said. "Dependent upon white people almost entirely, they haven't been taught to help themselves and thus have ended up on relief rolls of the federal government."

"We are now, and will be, paying off in taxation for our false conception of life as regards this section of our population. We look upon Negroes as a race in bondage to us and have lost sight of their own possibilities and their own personalities."

Dr. Beall, whose headquarters are in Atlanta, said many Negroes in that city are forced to live on 50 cents a week, an amount which "no person can live on decently."

"No greater problem challenges Christian students today than that of getting people to think clearly in terms of other people and how we can serve them."

Montezuma Ga. Georgian
January 18, 1940

\$20,000 Set Chimes Planned As Memorial To Lee Battle, Negro

Macon, Ga., Jan. 17.—Plans are being made to erect a \$20,000 set of full-tone chimes as a memorial to Lee Battle, faithful negro servant to Mercer university for over 40 years, according to a report rendered by a special committee which met here last week.

Dr. Louie Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist church in Atlanta, was unanimously elected as general chairman of the committee, to be known officially as the Lee Battle Memorial Commission.

"Mercer men everywhere love the memory of Lee Battle, and it is the opinion of the committee that there will be immediate and adequate response to the appeal for sufficient funds with which to install full-toned chimes in the Mercer tower (chapel building) as a memorial to Lee," Dr. Newton said in a statement following the initial session of the group.

"I am happy to announce that Dr. W. G. Lee, widely known business leader in Macon, has accepted the chairmanship of the finance committee and will handle all funds contributed for this memorial," Dr. Newton continued. "Checks should be mailed to Dr. W. G. Lee, chairman finance committee."

As part of the work of the publicity committee headed by Dr. Josiah Crudup, the alumni office will contact alumni throughout the United States, but all donations should be addressed to Dr. Lee, it was decided. Dr. Crudup, editor of Mercer's alumni magazine, the Mercerian, told the committee of plans

to dedicate the January issue to Battle, it was stated.

In connection with the memorial, Dr. Newton said that a suitable monument near the servant's grave in Forsyth "has been provided." Date for the next commission meeting was not given.

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
October 5, 1940

Racial Group Names Bryan And Ethridge

Mark Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal and former publisher of The Times-Dispatch, and Tennant Bryan, general manager of Richmond Newspapers, Inc., were named to the Commission on Interracial Co-operation at the group's annual convention yesterday at Atlanta.

The commission, a voluntary association of Southern men and women designed to deal with problems growing out of the South's two races, adopted a resolution urging that Negroes be given an opportunity for a full part in training and employment in the nation's defense program.

Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina was re-elected president of the organization and Dr. Will Alexander of Atlanta, member of the National Defense Commission, was renamed executive director. C. H. Tobias, New York, associate director; Miss Emily Clay, Atlanta, secretary, and J. S. Kennedy, Atlanta, treasurer, also were re-elected.

Other officers chosen included Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Nashville, first vice-president; Mrs. W. A. Newell, Greensboro, N. C., second vice-president, and Dr. R. E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, third vice-president.

Besides Mr. Ethridge and Mr. Bryan, other newly elected members included Donald Comer, Birmingham industrialist; Bishop Arthur Moore of Atlanta; Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute; Dr. Homer Rainey, president of the University of Texas; Dr. T. W. Currie, president of Austin Theological Seminary, and Dr. Raymond Paty, president of Birmingham-Southern College.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
May 3, 1940

WE MUST NOT DO THAT TO OUR NEGRO CITIZENS

WE CAN understand Chief of Police Wilson's position in asking that his department be relieved of the responsibility of furnishing "ambulance" service to stricken Negro citizens.

We dare say that there is no other city where the police are expected to do hospitalization work. Even if no hardship was caused the department, it is hardly practicable for the police patrol wagon to be used as an ambulance. We can imagine no more uninviting ride than in this vehicle—drunk or sober, sick or well.

And so we say that the city government ought to find some way to render this essential service without imposing upon the police department.

We do not mean to say, though, that the service should be abandoned. In fact, we do not believe it practicable to abandon it even though the question were approached from a cold-blooded standpoint and without regard to justice and human sympathy.

There are probably more infirm Negroes in Augusta than there are Whites. When they are stricken with illness upon the streets or when they meet with accidents it is essential that they be quickly conveyed to the hospital. This ought to be done not only with expedition, but in a humane manner.

In former years this service was rendered by the University Hospital. It was finally abandoned as an economy measure. The undertaking firms serving White people took up where the hospital left off. Nothing has been done, though, to give the Negroes any service of this sort. The police wagon has been their only safeguard, and now the Civil Service Commission is recommending to the City Council that the police department be relieved of the responsibility for furnishing this service.

The problem of ambulance service for both races has been a disturbing one for a great many years.

Undertakers contend that the principal benefit, if any, from ambulance service is the advertising it gives to their mortuary establishment. To a very large degree the service rendered is gratis.

We are not unmindful of the city's financial problems and hesitate to suggest anything that would further complicate them. But we do contend that our Negro unfortunates should not be neglected.

Perhaps it would be possible for the city to work out with the Negro undertaking establishment some form of subsidy, whereby stricken Negroes could be given ambulance service when it is absolutely necessary and at a very nominal charge to the city government. This is to say, it might be possible to work out an arrangement whereby the Negro undertakers and the city would share this expense. It may be possible that the police department, relieved of this task and the expense incident thereto, might affect sufficient savings in its annual budget to recompense the undertakers for the service rendered.

In any event, we certainly would not favor any gross neglect of Negro citizens in distress, which

would certainly have resulted if the Commission had abandoned its makeshift ambulance service before the city had had an opportunity to find a substitute. We heartily commend the Commission for its humane attitude.

Roanoke, Va. News
October 5, 1940

Dr. Odum Elected Head Of Interracial Group

ATLANTA, Oct. 5 (AP).—Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina faculty will head the commission on interracial cooperation next year.

He was elected president of the commission at its annual convention Thursday, at which a resolution urging that negroes be given opportunity for a full part in training and employment in the nation's defense program was adopted.

Other officers chosen included Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Nashville, first vice-president; Mrs. W. A. Newell of Greensboro, N. C., second vice-president; and Dr. R. E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, third vice-president.

Huntsville, Ala. Times
October 6, 1940

ATLANTA, Oct. 5 (P)—Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina faculty will head the Commission on Interracial Cooperation next year.

He was elected president at the commission's annual convention yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted urging that negroes be given opportunity for a full part in training and employment in the nation's defense program.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald
September 14, 1940

TO ATTEND ATLANTA MEET

Mrs. C. F. Laurence expects to go to Atlanta, Ga. early in October to attend the meeting of the commission on Interracial Cooperation which meets at the Atlanta University Library. Attending the sessions will be representatives of twenty-two Southern states, who will study the problems of the races in the South from the angle of a defense program to remedy the problems.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
October 5, 1940

EDUCATOR IS REELECTED
ATLANTA, Oct. 4—(P)—Dr. Howard O. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, was reelected president of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation at the group's annual convention Friday. The

commission, a voluntary association of Southern men and women designed to deal with problems growing out of the South's two races, adopted a resolution urging that Negroes be given an opportunity for a full part in training and employment in the nation's defense program.

Macon, Ga. Wesleyan Christian Advocate, Aug. 16, 1940.
Macon, Ga. Telegraph

The Jurisdictional Conference And a District

Since the adjournment of the jurisdictional conference at Asheville, not a few district conferences have been held within the Jurisdictional bounds. Many of these are reported to have used the statement of the Committee on Policy and Objectives as a program. One of our Georgia districts made fine use of the report and through a committee announced district policy and objectives. In answer to the question, "What can we do?" it may be helpful to examine that district's program.

First: A new circuit is to be established. Real missionary territory lies near at hand. The neglected areas have not disappeared. In vast stretches of our Georgia territory there are multitudes of adults and children who may be reached for the Kingdom. This practical phase of Home Mission effort will make its appeal.

Second: Inter-racial cooperation is to receive attention. Paine College offers unexcelled opportunities for training of pastors and local church workers. We may help the Negroes to help themselves. To do this is sane and Christian.

Third: Increased enrollment at Wesleyan is sought. The burden of debt is being lifted from Wesleyan. Thousands of small gifts have been added to some large ones and this magnificent plant is again the property of Methodism. Many more girls should enjoy the privileges Wesleyan affords. This is a fine objective for Georgia.

Fourth: Full payment of Benevolent acceptances is emphasized. These benevolences keep us in the march of world service. When did we ever have greater challenges?

Fifth: A new emphasis upon evangelism is urged. Tear out of our Methodist history the pages recording evangelistic tri-

umphs and there is little left. Paganized philosophies are in the field. Neglect of and indifference to the higher spiritual values are on every hand. It is time for a crusade for the "unreached."

In the above ways as well as in others, Jurisdictional objectives are being translated into district progress.—SAMUEL T. SENTER.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
October 5, 1940

Racial Body Adds 8 Names

2 Newspaper Executives Among New Members

Tennant Bryan, general manager of Richmond Newspapers, Inc., and Mark Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal and formerly publisher of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, today were members of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

The newspaper executives were named to the commission at the group's annual convention at Atlanta yesterday.

A voluntary organization of Southern men and women devoted to dealing with problems growing out of the relations of the South's two races, the commission adopted a resolution urging that Negroes be given opportunity for full part in training and employment in the national defense program.

The organization re-elected Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, president, and renamed Dr. Will Alexander, of Atlanta, a member of the National Defense Commission, executive director.

C. H. Tobias, of New York, was elected associate director; Miss Emily Clay, Atlanta, secretary, and J. S. Kennedy, Atlanta, treasurer.

Other officers chosen were: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, Nashville, first vice president; Mrs. W. A. Newell, Greensboro, N. C., second vice president, and Dr. R. E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, third vice president.

Newly elected members of the commission, besides Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ethridge, include Donald Comer, Birmingham industrialist; Bishop Arthur Moore, of Atlanta; Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute; Dr. Homer Rainey, president of the University of Texas; Dr. T. W. Currie, president of Austin Theological Seminary, and Dr. Raymond Paty, president of Birmingham-Southern College.

GOOD MORNING -- By Louie D. Newton

THE LEE BATTLE MEMORIAL

Mercer alumni and friends will install chimes in the tower of the chapel building at Mercer University as a memorial to Lee Battle, beloved negro janitor for nearly a half-century at Mercer, who died December 8, 1939. An appropriate marker will be erected at his grave in Monroe county.

Prominent men and women in the Mercer constituency will compose the sponsoring committee in raising a substantial sum of money for this memorial. Dr. W. G. Lee, banker and capitalist of Macon, has accepted the chairmanship of the finance committee, and all checks should be made payable to Dr. Lee. President Spright Dowell has accepted the chairmanship of the committee to select the chimes. Dr. Josiah Crudup of the university faculty is chairman of publicity. Baldwin Martin, president of the alumni, will serve on the steering committee, as will representatives of the student body and faculty. Miss Sallie Boone, for many years the university librarian, will serve on the steering committee.

It seems altogether fitting that this honored and beloved servant should be remembered in this form of a memorial. Radiant Christian gentleman that he was, Lee Battle moved through the days of his widely helpful life, leaving a song in the hearts of Mercer men. He "took up the harp of life, and smote on all the chords with might; smote the chord of self, that, trembling, passed in music out of sight," and it was always the chord of love.

Mercer men can never forget Lee Battle. His body rests beside the body of his mother in a quiet yard in Monroe county, awaiting the morning of the Resurrection, but his spirit goes marching on—marching on in melodious and fragrant benediction. How fitting, then, that chimes shall gather up the cadent notes of his joyous spirit, ringing out daily the message of faith and hope and love.

"Those evening bells! Those evening bells!
How many a tale their music tells
Of youth and home, and that sweet time
When last I heard their soothing chime!"

Not only alumni, but all friends of Mercer are invited to share in this tribute of love and esteem for this noble Christian man whose life has been such a bless-

ing to our race. Let me take this occasion to thank all who have expressed interest in this undertaking and invite you to share with us in what seems a most timely opportunity to do something that will make everybody happy.

MEMORIAL HONOR ASSURED FOR NEGRO

Newton Reports Success In Drive for Chimes on Mercer Campus

Macon, Ga., Feb. 3—(AP)—A humble Negro who made no pretense to scholarship, and whose estate at death consisted mainly of a \$35 burial insurance policy, will be honored as few other men ever have by 107-year-old Mercer University.

Dr. Louis D. Newton, of Atlanta, announced today the response to a suggestion for perpetuating the memory of Robert E. Lee Battle with a \$20,000 set of chimes in the university chapel. He had been such that the memorial was assured.

Pastor of one of the largest Baptist churches in Georgia, Dr. Newton is general chairman of a movement to raise funds to memorialize Battle, who died December 8 at the age of 74 after serving 40 years as janitor at Mercer.

Battle had little or no formal schooling. He held no degrees—except an honorary Ph. D. the Mercer alumni voted to confer upon him. Yet, in a spirit of humility and helpfulness, he acquired such an understanding of life and its problems that hundreds came forward to honor him.

Students Offered Blood

It was only natural that when serious illness overcame Lee several years ago and he lay near death at a Macon hospital, scores of students rushed to the hospital to offer their blood for a transfusion to save his life.

After his death, his body lay in state in the university chapel—an honor ordinarily reserved for university presidents and others of similar station. Professors, student, alumni and trustees attended and Dr. Dowell paid a tribute at funeral services in Lee's own Unionville Baptist church.

Lee had been a pillar of the church. Without a family, he gave most of his salary to church causes and to other philanthropies.

When Dr. Newton proposed in his daily newspaper column the memorial chimes be bought and installed, the response, he related, was immediate. A steady flow of checks began. Among the first was a gift from a south Georgia filling station operator who never knew the Negro but was so impressed with his career that he wanted to join in the memorial.

Notables Aid Drive

Bankers, educators and others of high estate enlisted for the campaign to raise the necessary money. W. G. Lee, Macon banker became finance chairman, and Dr. Josiah Crudup, Mercer professor, headed a publicity committee. Dr. Dowell is chairman of a committee to select the chimes.

When installed, the chimes will take their place among buildings and other memorials named for sons, builders and other benefactors of the Georgia Baptist university.

Dr. Newton said they would have 25 tones, capable of playing any hymn or anthem, sounding the class periods, and striking the hours. Hymns, he added, will be played at vesper hours daily and anthems on holidays and other special occasions.

He said the expectation is that the chimes will be ready for dedication at the June commencement.

Permit Unneeded To Hunt Rabbits

Bulloch County Negroes May Shoot Without License

(Telegraph's Georgia News Service) STATESBORO, Feb. 13—Bulloch county rabbits better hunt the brush, because Negro hunters can kill the rabbits without a license, as far as Judge Linton G. Lanier of the City County (county court) Court of Statesboro is concerned.

Judge Lanier in the February City Court of Statesboro Monday dismissed cases against four Negroes charged with hunting without a license, and declared from the bench that he would dismiss all cases for rabbit hunting that were brought before him.

The judge stated that many farmers hired the colored boys to kill rabbits and that the rabbit hunters were doing the farmers a service. He further stated that should a case be made and the defendant enter a plea of guilty, he would parole the defendant if charged with rabbit hunting without a license.

The cases were made by State Ranger E. L. Scott.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 3, 1940

NEGRO JANITOR TO BE HONORED

Alumni and Friends Of Mercer College to Buy Memorial to Robert E. Lee Battle.

MACON, Ga.—Alumni and friends of 107-year-old Mercer university are digging into their pockets for \$20,000 to buy and install chapel chimes memorializing Robert E. Lee Battle.

Regardless of its military-sounding name, the memorial will have nothing to do with war. It will honor an humble negro by that name.

Lee, as the students called him, had no "pretensions" to scholarship. His estate consisted mainly of a \$35 burial insurance policy. Yet Mercer, pride of white Georgia Baptists, has reserved for him honors bestowed only upon the elect.

When he died in December, 1939, Lee had been the college janitor for 40 years, had received little or no formal schooling, held no degrees—barring an honorary Ph. D. the alumni association voted him. But

he had an understanding of life and its problems that had caused hundreds to come forward to honor him.

During Lee's long illness, scores of students volunteered for blood transfusions to prolong his life. After death his body lay in state at the university chapel.

And now, the alumni — bankers, educators and wealthy businessmen among them—are going to heap new honors on Lee Battle.

Social Responsibility

Ever since the first asking of that most searching of questions, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Christian society has accepted the premise that not only human society as a whole, but the individual units thereof, must be held responsible for the misfortunes of the underprivileged and the sufferings of the weak.

Not only from the professionally Christian view, however, but from the view of secular government as it is conceived in a democracy, men and women are directly responsible for the unfairnesses that life too frequently visits upon others.

The very basis of democracy as it is expressed in the fundamental law of the United States is equality of opportunity and protection against injustice, exploitation and insecurity of the person.

It is of comparatively recent date, however, that society as a whole, through its servant and agent, the government, has attempted to meet the problems of the underprivileged and unfortunate in wholesale attack. It is the recognition of this obligation and the subsequent efforts to cure the ills of the lower groups of the social order, that has plunged this nation into vast spending programs for relief, for pensions and for help to those who cannot help themselves.

Prior to this assumption of the burden of charity by government, it was a more personal thing, a helping hand extended by neighbor to neighbor, by a church to the poverty stricken in its own area.

It is not proposed, here, to discuss the comparative advantages of the two methods. It should be plain, however, that if the assumption of responsibility by government results in destroying the impulse to generosity in individuals, something vital and important has been taken out of life. Charity dispensed

through the tax collector can never take the place of understanding, individual help in the manner of the Good Samaritan.

It has recently been revealed that in one county of Georgia there are 1,500 school children suffering so seriously from malnutrition they are constant prey to disease and are concededly deficient in important factors of bodily strength. These children are the offspring of the worst depression years, many of them dating their deficiencies from prenatal bodily lacks. They are the children of mothers who were semi-starved for many months before the children were born.

It is, surely, the responsibility of society as a whole to see that, in so far as possible, this unfair handicap is lifted from those innocent children. It is, equally, the responsibility of the individual to remedy that condition in so far as the children of his neighbor are concerned.

It is the responsibility of Atlanta and Fulton county society, as a whole, to see that proper provision is made for the feeding and shelter of those pitiful ones here who can hope for sustenance only through public relief.

Atlanta, as a whole, must bear the responsibility for the cruelty and injustice wreaked on that Negro boy who, it is charged, was tortured at police station in effort to secure a confession to a crime which, it now appears probable, he did not commit. All Atlanta must see that there can be no repetition of such a crime by any officer.

It is society as a whole which must accept ultimate responsibility for the horrible floggings which have been perpetrated by gangs of outlaws within this county. Whether the viciousness and degeneracy which breed such monstrous outrages result from physical or mental disease, from lack of education, or from other cause, it is the responsibility of society to root out the evil and to uncover the cause.

We have heard much, recently, of the need for increasing the armed forces of the nation for defense against any possible attack by a foreign foe.

American democracy faces a far more serious peril from within her own land and in her own citizenry, while such things as these continue to exist. The man who takes part in the flogging of another, for any reason, or who condones such things, is a traitor to every principle of Americanism and an enemy to the

ideals of government for which we all profess such loyalty.

White College Planning Memorial for Janitor

Chimes Honoring Deceased Will Cost \$20,000

MACON, Ga.—(ANP)—A memorial in the form of a set of chimes will be erected at Mercer University, 107-year old white Baptist institution, in honor of Robert E. Lee Battle, janitor at the institution for 40 years, it was learned this week.

Mr. Battle died on December 8, leaving an estate consisting mainly of a \$36 burial insurance policy.

Dr. Louis D. Newton of Atlanta, pastor of one of the State's largest Baptist churches, started the movement to raise funds to memorialize Mr. Battle and he has announced that the response has been great, with many bankers, educators and others of high estate enlisting for the campaign.

TO HAVE 25 TONES

The Battle memorial, according to Dr. Newton, will be erected in the university chapel. The chimes will have 25 tones, capable of playing any hymn or anthem, and will sound the class periods and strike the hours.

Mr. Battle, a devout Baptist all his life, had no family and gave freely of his means to church causes and to other philanthropies. After his death, his body lay in state in the university chapel, an honor generally reserved only for university presidents and others of similar station. Dr. Dowell, Mercer University president delivered the eulogy at the bier.

November 16, 1940

Interracial Group to Hear Lewis Fowler

Reforms made in other cities in the handling of recorders' cases will be discussed by Lewis Fowler, attorney, at the annual meeting of the Fulton-DeKalb interracial committee, to be held Thursday, December 5, at the Atlanta University, Nat G. Long, chairman, announced Friday.

A speaker from the Training School for Delinquent Negro Girls will also be heard.

MONUMENT UNVEILED ON COLLEGE CAMPUS IN MEMORY OF JANITOR

FORSYTH, Ga., April 25—Though he was the son of a man born in slavery, and his own life's role was the lowly one of a college janitor, the friends of the late Lee Battle, of his own race and the white race, gathered here last Sunday from all parts of the country to honor him at the unveiling of the beautiful white marble monument that, marking his last resting place, will stand forever as a memorial.

Dr. Louis D. Newton of Atlanta, pastor of one of the State's largest Baptist churches, started the movement to raise funds to memorialize Mr. Battle and he has announced that the response has been great, with many bankers, educators and others of high estate enlisting for the campaign.

As much a part of the institution as its tradition of Christian culture, Lee Battle was senior janitor at Mercer University here for 40 years. Though he had little of the education that comes from books, the university honored him in life with the unofficial degree of Doctor of Philosophy and in death by the shaft of pure white stone that marks his grave. There is another honor yet to come in the form of a magnificent set of chimes which, when they are installed, will be christened and thereafter be known as the Lee Battle Chimes.

Speaking for himself and all other Mercer graduates who knew Lee Battle, Judge John B. Guerry of the Georgia Court of Appeals, who delivered the principal address of the impressive program accompanying the unveiling of the monument, said: "There was planted in his life the seed which made him appreciate and practice the simple and enduring virtues such as kindness, honesty and fidelity that after all, are the results by which any educational program or system is to be measured and judged."

"We dedicate this memorial," Dr. Spright Dowell, president of Mercer, stated, "to our dear departed friend in whose noble and radiantly useful life the princely quality of brotherhood, the priceless worth of personality, and the peerless spirit of the Christian were so admirably blended and exemplified."

The monument bears this inscription: "Lee Battle, April 12, 1865. December 8, 1939. Faithful servant of God and man for 40 years at Mercer University."

A Winning Hand—Three Kings and a Queen



Kenny Washington (center), U. C. L. A. half back, shows a pair of mates on the All-Star squad which meets the Green Bay Packers in Soldiers' field Aug. 29, a new card game. Jack Nix, Mississippi State half back, is at the left and Jim Reeder, Illinois tackle, is at the right.

RACE RELATIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

JOHN AINSFIELD PRIZE

**SOCIOLOGIST
WINS \$1,000
BOOK PRIZE**

WASHINGTON. — (AN P)—Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, widely known student of race relations and professor of sociology at Howard University here, this week received the congratulations of friends following announcement that he had been awarded the \$1,000 John Ainsfield prize for 1939, for his book, "The Negro Family in the United States," published by the University of Chicago Press.

The prize, established in 1934 by Mrs. Edith Ainsfield Wolf of Cleveland, Ohio in honor of her father, is given annually to the author of the best book in the field of racial relations.

RACE RELATIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS MEDAL

A Worthy Tribute

THE awarding of the Louis D. Brandeis Medal for service to humanity to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, was a worthy tribute to a most worthy man. The medal was given the illustrious cabinet officer, according to the Tribute Committee, for his "outstanding contribution towards racial and religious understanding." Mr. Ickes' work in this connection has been singularly outstanding, notwithstanding the fact that his official duties called heavily upon his time. He has proven himself to be one of the most broad-minded and democratic persons in America today, and all of his activities have reflected that beautiful democratic spirit that leaves no room for bias or prejudice.

The most of us know, or we should know, that it was largely through his efforts that Miss Marian Anderson gave her concert at the Lincoln Memorial, singing where no artist of any race had ever sang, and before an audience the like of which no artist had ever before performed. It was he who introduced her to that vast throng, and there is no doubt that his words, so fittingly chosen and so earnestly spoken, inspired the noted contralto to outdo even herself upon that memorable occasion. Mr. Ickes' work in connection with that memorable event stamped him as a genuine lover of all humanity, and a man devoid of the ill-breeding of prejudice and racial bias.

It can further be said of Mr. Ickes, that he has ever sought to carry with him the spirit of tolerance and fair play. In all of his dealings with his fellowmen, he has not been so narrow as to refuse to examine their point of view, though different from his own, and to give due credit wherever merit was actually shown. As Secretary of the Interior under whose care Howard university rests, Mr. Ickes has always sought to encourage and uplift that institution, and has refused to give ear to the trouble makers whose efforts to wreck it were frustrated by the Secretary's wise maneuvering. He refused to work with the wreckers, but lent a ready and willing aid to those who sought to build up the institution. For all this, and much more that he has done, we consider that the Brandeis medal was awarded a man fully worthy of it, and that it was a worthy tribute to a man who has, and still is, working for a better understanding between all men, religions and creeds.

10" Abe Lincoln Come To Louisiana
7-6-40 - New Orleans, La

THE principles set forth in the film version of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" could be applied so efficiently to the conditions of today, even though the setting was during the Civil War period. The reproduction of the Douglas-Lincoln debate included the same argument that is so prevalent in our day. Fundamentally, the two opposing principles were property rights against personal rights, the clash of social rights against citizenship rights of liberty and equality.

America, at the present, is going through a period of transition which is as important as the ante-bellum and Civil War periods.

Lincoln held up the question with a clearer analysis and unquestionable facts that cannot be denied. He stated that when property rights and individual rights clash, the rights of the individual must be respected, that it was the duty of the government to maintain democracy and freedom for each and every race under the shadow of the stars and stripes, that just because a man did not choose to have a Negro woman as a slave, it did not mean he wanted her as a wife. Therein lies the cause of source of the whole question of race.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand." This statement was true in Lincoln's day, and it is true today. In face of the unprecedented aggression of dictatorship against the Democracies, the latter can no longer foster a theory of freedom, equality and justice. These must become facts, actualities. Double standards can no longer be safely maintained. Different interpretations of the law—one for white and one for Negro—can only weaken the effectiveness of our form of Government. If Democracy is to exist, it must work for the people. It must become feasible in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. White primaries and double standards must cease to be. The philosophy of Lincoln must come to Louisiana.

After 75 years of theoretical democracy, it is time that it really takes place.

recreations

RACE RELATIONS - 1940

IMPROVEMENT OF, CONFERENCES

MISSOURI

Interracial Vacation Bible School

St. Louis Agnes St. Louis Mo - 8-30-40



Jefferson City, Missouri

Students and teachers of the interracial Bible day school in North St. Louis. Children of both races mingle and learn to

WORKMEN TO RESCUE OF WHITE BOY

It is doubtful whether he will recover.

Smith and Rippatoe both are married and have families. They returned to work after the harrowing rescue as if it had been a part of their day's work.

Stanley Smith and Hershel Rippatoe of Butler Risk Lives

Call
BUTLER, Mo.—(Special)
—Stanley "Luke" Smith and Hershel Rippatoe, two well known citizens here, risked their lives Tuesday afternoon, June 25, to save 9-year-old Roland Voyles, white, from being electrocuted on top of a light pole where he had climbed while playing.

Missing the boy earlier in the afternoon, Roland's mother had called and searched in vain in an effort to find him. She could hear groans but could not tell from where they were coming.

When she finally discovered the boy atop the light-wire pole, she rushed to the home of a neighbor, J. W. Crouch, who operates a tailor shop on East Pine St.

Crouch called for Smith and Rippatoe to bring their ladder. The two young men were razing a building about half-block away. When Smith and Rippatoe arrived, they placed the ladder against the pole and Smith climbed within 10 feet of the boy and scaled the remaining distance.

Being careful not to touch the iron braces on the pole, Smith rescued the boy from the wire which was sending 2,200 volts surging through his body. Smith lowered the boy to Rippatoe, atop the ladder, who carried him to safety.

In the meantime, Crouch had called the fire department. The fire truck arrived just as the rescue was completed and took the boy to the hospital.

J. F. Barnes, a Call representative who was in Butler at the time, was an eye-witness to the rescue. Barnes said that the boy's right hand was baked and that the flesh on the right side of his body just above the hip was burned completely away. Only a miracle saved the youth from complete electrocution.

White Woman Outdoes 'The Good Samaritan' Befriends Cabbie Who Killed Her Father

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The tale of the Good Samaritan was surpassed here last week when the daughter of a white evangelist befriended the family of a Negro taxicab driver whose car killed her father two days before Christmas.

Not only did the young woman, Miss Dorothy Clarry, 57 West Fifty-eighth street, befriend the driver's family; she also got the cabbie, Moe Crawford, 523 West Forty-eighth street, out of jail on the homicide charge and offered to pay his fine when he was penalized \$5 for driving with defective brakes.

The train of events began two days before Christmas when the Rev. Frank Clarry, evangelist, was killed by a car as he crossed Central Park West at Ninety-seventh street, against a traffic light.

The driver of the car was arrested and placed in jail when he could not raise a \$1,000 bond.

**FOUND MOTHER ILL;
CHILDREN HUNGRY**

The day after Rev. Clarry was buried, his daughter went to Crawford's home to ask how his family was faring. She found Mrs. Crawford ill and her four children hungry. Miss Clarry called a doctor for the wife and bought food for the children.

She then went to court and pleaded for the release of the 35-year-old taxi driver on the homicide charge. As a result of her efforts, the manslaughter charge was dismissed but Crawford was held on a charge of driving with defective brakes.

He was arraigned on this charge before Magistrate Farrell, Friday, and fined \$5 or one day in jail. Mrs. Clarry then stepped up to the bench and offered to pay the fine. Magistrate Farrell pointed out that the man had only to spend four more hours in custody and he would be free anyway.

**WILL NEVER DRIVE
"DEATH TAXI" AGAIN**

So when Crawford agreed to serve the four hours, the young woman spent part of the money to send him a lunch in the detention cell.

The taxicab driver was so overcome by her assistance that he almost cried.

He swore that he would never drive the car which killed her father again.

It was a 1931 model which had been given to him by his brother.

**Roosevelt Not Moved
By 3rd Objection To
Warren As Controller**

NEW YORK—Congressman Lindsay C. Warren of North Carolina, chairman of the House Audit Committee on Accounts, who in 1934 declared that "the House Restaurant has never served colored employees or visitors nor will it so long as I have anything to do with the restaurant," was nominated by President Roosevelt as Comptroller General of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate, last week.

A strong protest against President Roosevelt's nomination of Mr. Warren was voiced by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which cited the North Carolina representative's "unbroken record of hostility to American Negroes."

The telegram represented the third protest launched against Warren's appointment to the comptroller post by the President. Protests made in 1936 and 1938 were successful in having his name passed over by Mr. Roosevelt.

RACE RELATIONS- 1940 IMPROVEMENT OF

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
May 11, 1940

INTERRACE GROUP NAMES OFFICERS

Governor Hoey Made Honorary Chairman of State Co-operative Commission

New officers of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation were approved by the executive committee of the organization at a special meeting here ystrday.

Governor Clyde R. Hoey was named honorary chairman. The Right Rev. E. A. Penick, Raleigh, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina was chosen State chairman, J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville, president of Negro State Teachers' College; the Rev. A. W. Stanbury, Asheville; Rose D. Aggrey, Negro, Salisbury, superintendent of Negro schools, Rowan County; David D. Jones, Greensboro, president of Bennett College; and Dr. C. H. Hamlin, Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, were all elected as vice-chairman.

Other officers selected were Gurney P. Hood, Raleigh, State commissioner of banking, finance chairman, C. C. Spaulding, Negro, Durham, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., secretary-treasurer; Dr. W. C. Jackson, dean of Woman's College, Greensboro, chairman of the study committee; Dr. N. C. Newbold, Raleigh, member State Department of Education, public relations; H. L. Trigg, Negro, president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College for Negroes, and Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, professor of sociology, Duke University, co-chairman in charge of programs; Dr. R. T. Weatherby, Negro, Greensboro pastor, and the Rev. Earnest J. Arnold, Durham, executive secretary of the North Carolina Council of Churches in charge of work among churches; and L. R. Reynolds, director.

At the same meeting, the executive committee discussed the organization's program for slum clearance for urban and rural areas. The group announced the Commission would hold five regional conferences in the Fall and a central State meeting in the Spring. Raleigh and Winston-Salem are being considered for the convention.

Members of the executive committee are Bishop Penick, chairman; L. R. Reynolds, Dr. Roy M. Brown, Chapel Hill; Mr. Arnold, R. P. Daniel, Negro, president of Shaw University; G. H. Ferguson, Raleigh; A. M. Gates, Durham; E. Norfleet Gardner, Henderson; Gurney P. Hood, Dr.

Walter J. Hughes, Raleigh; Dr. Glenn R. Johnson, William R. Johnson, Raleigh; David D. Jones, J. W. Mitchell, Raleigh; Dr. N. C. Newbold, J. W. Seabrook, C. C. Spaulding, Dr. E. T. Thompson, H. L. Trigg, Dr. R. T. Weatherby, Laura Yancey, Henderson; J. P. Bond, Raleigh; Professor W. N. Hicks, Raleigh; and Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith, Raleigh.

White Farmer Rescues Children

TARBORO, N. C.—(ANP) — The four small children of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Davis were rescued from a burning tenant house early Wednesday morning by Robert Harris, white farmer here.

Harris, who was attracted to the burning house by smoke coming from the windows and screams of children, said the tenant house on his farm caught fire while parents of the children were out. Breaking into a window to get the children, Harris had to pull one from under the bed where he crawled in fright. The children were all under six.

The house, valued at \$1,000 and insured for \$500, was burned to the ground, and all of the household furnishings, valued at \$100, were destroyed.

Carolina Teachers Are Called 'Miss', 'Mrs.' Now

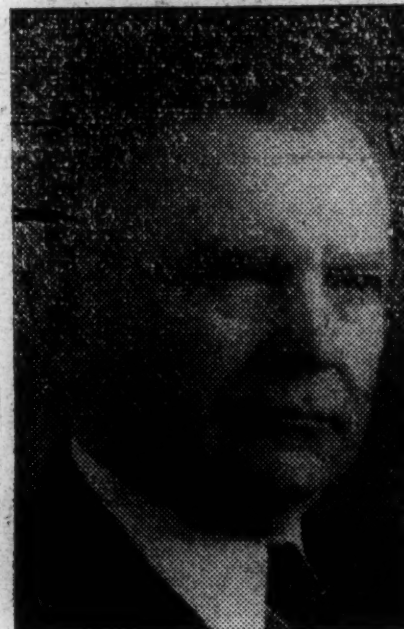
DURHAM, N. C., April 25—The old aphorism, "Better late than never," came to life here this week when teachers in the public school system received notice of their reappointment for the first time in history. These notices bore the customary titles of address, rarely used in correspondence from southern public officials to Negro addressees.

Teachers themselves believed that what happened must have been due to a mistake, but a large number of them, confessed that they had been called by telephone and asked whether they were "Miss" or "Mrs."

NORTH CAROLINA

Beaufort, N. C., News
May 9, 1940

Dean of WCUNC Will Address Students



DR. W. C. JACKSON, dean of administration at Woman's College, U. N. C., will make the commencement address at Beaufort High School's Commencement Exercises tonight, which will start at 8 o'clock. He will be introduced by Principal Thomas G. Leary, who has made an outstanding record as head of the local school during the school year which ends tonight.

Noted Educator

Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, dean of administration at Woman's College, is one of the outstanding teachers of history in the state and nation. For twenty-nine years a member of the faculty of woman's College, he made his study of "Representative Americans" the most popular course

ever presented at the college; so popular that in spite of his executive position today, he still remains a well-loved teacher in the hearts of alumnae and students, and has responded to the current demand for this course with a promise to take it up again.

A native of Georgia, and intensely interested in things Southern, Dr. Jackson has worked diligently for the betterment of racial conditions in the South. He served as chairman of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial cooperation from 1926 until 1933 and was president of the Southern Commission of Interracial Cooperation for the years 1928-32.

In 1909 Dr. Jackson became head of the history department of the "State Normal and Industrial School," after having been a member of the faculty of Greensboro high school and superintendent of the city schools of Greensboro. In 1915 he was made dean of the college, holding that position until 1922 when he was appointed to the newly-created vice-presidency. He was still head of the history department and chairman of the faculty of social science; and for two years he was Director of the Summer School.

He served the University at Chapel Hill from 1932 to 1934, during which time he organized there the school of public administration, which gives social workers the training necessary to enable them to aid in the work of federal state and local relief agencies.

In 1933-34 he was Director of the Consolidated Summer Schools, appointed by President Graham. In the fall of 1934, he came to Woman's College as dean of administration.

Dr. Jackson received his B. S. and L. L. D. degrees from Mercer university, Macon, Georgia.

In 1937-38 he served as president of both the North Carolina Education association and the North Carolina Conference of Colleges. He is a member of the North Carolina Literary and Historical association, of which he was once president. In 1924 he was president of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service. He is also a Rotarian.

Dr. Jackson is the author of a Boy's Life of Booker T. Washington and co-editor of Poetry by American Negroes.

Negro Youths On Faculty Of Christian Conference

BLUE RIDGE, N. C. — Jason Cowan and Martin L. Harvey, Jr., were recent members on the faculty of the Christian Youth Conference held at Blue Ridge recently.

The meeting, which drew together over 50 young people from 19 southern states, included the colored youths.

The conference, was held under the auspices of the United Christian Youth Movement.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
October 17, 1940

GRAHAM URGES RACIAL GOOD WILL

President Of University Of
North Carolina Speaks At
Elizabeth City Gathering

Elizabeth City, Oct. 15.—(AP)—Speaking in behalf of "racial co-operation and good will," President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina last night advocated federal aid to the states for education and described racial and religious arguments against a proposed law for such aid as "not well founded."

The proposed measure, he declared, contains Federal guarantees of state control.

"All measures of race and religion would be left as now to the states," he said in an address at a conference on interracial cooperation.

Passage of the legislation would provide approximately \$14,000,000 for North Carolina schools, increase the school term to nine months and 12 grades and provide some increase in pay to both white and Negro teachers, he explained.

Dr. Graham was introduced by N. C. Newbold of Raleigh, head of the State division of Negro education.

H. L. Trigg, president of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College, and J. V. Seabrook, president of the Fayetteville State Teachers College, were the two Negro speakers on the evening program.

Paul Green, dramatist, scheduled for an address telegraphed that he would be unable to appear.

At the afternoon session Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley of the Bureau of Employment Security in Washington, called for training of Negroes to take their place as skilled workers in defense industries.

Dr. Laurence C. Johnson, Duke University sociologist, and H. T. F. Nanton, assistant State supervisor of the National Youth Administration, discussed improving housing conditions for Negroes.

Other speakers included Herbert Peele, editor of The Elizabeth City Daily Advance; G. R. Little, chairman of the Interracial Committee; the Rev. G. F. Hill and the Rev. H. K. King, Elizabeth City pastors, and L. R. Reynolds of Richmond, Va., director of the Interracial Commission in North Carolina and Virginia.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
October 16, 1940

2nd Interracial Cooperation Conference To Begin Sessions In Rocky Mount Today

Lumberton, N. C. Robersonian
October 23, 1940

INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

Lumberton is honored in being selected as one of the six cities in North Carolina for regional interracial conferences. The other cities are Elizabeth City, Rocky Mount, High Point, Statesville and Asheville.

The membership of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation now includes 2,500, representing every county and 300 cities and towns in the state. These are not "professional uplifters" but are among the most trusted and well-balanced citizens of the state who see the importance of dealing with racial problems on an unemotional and factual basis.

The two-fold purpose of the commission is a year-round emphasis on: "(a) The correction of racial injustices and betterment of conditions affecting Negroes; (b) improvement of those interracial attitudes out of which unfavorable conditions grow."

In the conferences this year the topics listed for special study and discussion are: problems of national defense; problems of housing; problems of economic adjustment; problems of education.

As has been stated in The Robersonian, in the afternoon, at 2:30, and evening, 7:30, sessions that will be held here Thursday in the Men's Bible classroom of the First Baptist church, these problems will be discussed in addresses by state leaders each of whom has made a special study of the topic assigned to him or her, and the sessions will be well worth attending by all who are concerned about improvement of living conditions and the moral advancement of all the people.

Rocky Mount, Oct. 16.—(Special)—The second of six regional conferences on Interracial Cooperation, scheduled for this State this month, will be held here tomorrow, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and 7:30 in the evening.

The first conference was held at Elizabeth City Monday. Dates for the other conferences are Lumberton, Oct. 24; High Point, Oct. 29; Statesville, Oct. 30; and Asheville, Oct. 31.

These meetings are being sponsored by the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Problems to be discussed at each of these conferences include national defense, housing, economic adjustment, and education.

Speakers on the afternoon program here Thursday include Frank Winslow, former president of the North Carolina Bar Association; Joseph H. Taylor, head of the History Department of the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham; President Leon B. Meadows of East Carolina Teachers College, and Mrs. Irma Neil Henry of Raleigh.

Mr. Winslow and Mr. Taylor will speak on national defense.

"Housing" will be discussed by Dr. Meadows and Mrs. Henry will conduct a forum on "Health and Housing."

Features of the evening program will be addresses by C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company in Durham, on "Economic Adjustment," and by Dr. N. C. Newbold of the State Department of Education in Raleigh on "Education." A symposium of education by a group of superintendents and others will precede Dr. Newbold's talk.

R. M. Wilson, superintendent of the Rocky Mount Schools, will preside over both sessions.

Music for the evening program will be furnished by the Booker T. Washington High School Glee Club.

The sponsoring committee for the conference at Rocky Mount is composed of T. A. Avera, chairman, and Dr. L. P. Armstrong, E. H. Austin, L. B. Aycock, K. D. Battle, J. C. Braswell, Dr. P. W. Burnette, the Rev. Francis H. Craighill, Plummer Davis, J. L. Horne Jr., O. R. Pope, R. L. Sides, the Rev. W. L. Spaulding, F. P. Spruill, Supt. R. M. Wilson, H. E. Alphin, Supt. N. E. Gresham, Tarboro, Supt. L. S. Inscow, Nashville, and J. C. Powell, Tarboro.

Race To Save Auto Victim Proves Futile

White Youth Strikes Man, Rushes Him To Hospital

A white youth's attempt to save the life of a man he had struck on the highway, last Friday, proved futile because the victim died shortly after being admitted to the St. Luke's hospital.

The dead man was John Williams, 38, of 2140 West Marlan street, who was hit by an automobile allegedly driven by Ernest Scott, 20, white, of 522 North 10th street, on 5th street between Spring Garden and Buttonwood streets.

At a magistrate's hearing, last Saturday morning, Scott was held in bail to await the action of the Coroner on a manslaughter charge.

Deputy Coroner Wohlers, who made the Coroner's investigation, said that Williams' body was identified by a relative, William Williams, of 2411 Seibert street.

Interracial Justice

By ANNA McGARRY

Referring again to A. Philip Randolph's "Now I Think", I quote: "Is Fascism, Communism and Nazism a promise or a menace to the Negro people and the darker races?" Neither Fascism, Communism or Nazism can offer anything to Negroes or to the darker or lighter races that can in any way compare with the advantages our own Government offers to all men. Failure to achieve the fulfillment of those advantages is due not to our form of government but to the indifference of our citizens and the calibre of men who are permitted to attain public office.

Few in America look with desire towards Fascism or Nazism. Some have had their gaze directed towards Communism, but even those who have suffered most under injustices in America have at their disposal greater advantages than could be obtained in the highest stations under Communism.

WHITFIELD'S STORY

Witness the experiences of Rev. Owen Whitfield and his fellow sharecroppers. Rev. Mr. Whitfield's personal story is an inspiration and an education in itself and the results he achieved singlehanded merely by exercising his rights as an individual American would put to shame those of us who have such rights at our disposal and spend our time bemoaning our woes. For the benefit of those who have not heard Rev. Mr. Whitfield, I would recount two outstanding features of his story.

In accordance with the Preamble to our Constitution: "We, the people, in order . . . to promote the general welfare" . . . had provided food and financial relief for the distressed sharecroppers. Through the machinations of petty local politicians, neither the food nor the finances were reaching the needy families inspired by a deep faith in God and a belief that the American people would not permit such injustices. Rev. Mr. Whitfield called his fellow victims together and secured their permission to speak for them at Washington. Arrived there, he obtained audience with the highest officials and stated the plight of the people he represented. He, a Negro, with credentials from no one in authority, with nothing to his credit but the plain virtues of sincerity of purpose and the justice of his cause moved the highest of Government and returned to his home armed with the authority

which every American holds—the authority to demand of office-holders the proper exercise of their duties.

Not only did the justice of his cause overcome all the natural reticence of his own nature—it dislodged the self-assurance of the local relief administrator and spurred into action the crops of government employees who had been neglecting their duties and within twenty-four hours of his return the people were receiving what they should have had weeks before. Without violence, without threats, without even the right of franchise—merely the God-given inalienable right to life—Rev. Mr. Whitfield overcame all obstacles.

If the Whitfields were multiplied throughout America—if instead of electing into office those selected by politicians, we would be guided by principle and let a man's public record be his certificate of merit or his ticket of elimination in the contest for public office; how much further this beloved country would advance in the fulfillment of its destiny. While hundreds of thousands in the South struggle for the right to vote—hundreds of thousands in the North neglect the privilege; thus permitting incompetent or unscrupulous men to be placed in positions of government. Fortunately our Constitution is the supreme law of the land and when that law is invoked properly any injustice can be rectified. And if our population appreciated their full responsibility at the polls, only the highest type of men would be at the helm.

No, there is no advantage in any foreign form of government for us. We have rights and duties which make us self-governing. Let us concentrate on those rights and educate the public in their duties that America may truly be "the land of the free".

WILLIAM H. HARMAN'S INTER-RACIAL BANQUET A SUCCESS

Distinguished Speakers of Both Races
Discuss Vital Issues
By William H. Ferris

Mr. William H. Harman's Interracial Get-Together Banquet Friday evening, October 25, in the Convention Hall dining room, was a three-fold success. Four hundred prominent citizens of both races enjoyed a roast young turkey dinner that was served by the

John W. Holland Company. They listened over the radio to John H. Lewis, and then heard brilliant speakers of both races discuss vital issues and rake the New Deal fore and aft.

When the noted Labor Leader closed his radio speech by commending Wendell L. Willkie, the applause was spontaneous. In the absence of Bishop David Henry Sims, who was speaking over the radio, the Hon. Melvin J. Chisum, nationally known as a writer, speaker, and organizer, served as a masterly master of ceremonies and superb toastmaster. In classic language with delightfully modulated voice and beaming smile, he epitomized the careers of the different speakers as he presented them. Rev. G. N. Smith led in prayer.

Mr. Chisum presented Mr. William H. Harmon, the gracious host, and Judge Kemphart, former chief of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bernard Samuels, the president of the City Council of Philadelphia, and the first speaker, told of the enormous debt which had accumulated under the New Deal; and the number of unemployed. He said, "The policy of the Democratic Party is to put people on the W. P. A. or P. W.A., break down their initiative, and make them wards of the government."

Dr. C. C. Adams Speaks

Mr. Chisum then presented Dr. C. C. Adams, president of the Pennsylvania Baptist State Convention, who spoke in an eloquent manner upon "What Interracial Relations Mean." He said, "One of the greatest curses the human race has suffered is the curse of class and caste. Some people say the Negro is satisfied with dole. In the Negro's breast there wells and springs up ambitions such as other men have."

"We believe that the Republican Party has been resurrected, and that the spirit of Lincoln also has been resurrected in Wendell L. Willkie."

Mrs. Bessie Dodson Altamus was presented and received an ovation. Madame Marjorie DeVore Tucker, Ph.D., in a brilliant address on "How to Save the Nation," said, "God gave

no one man all the power. God made no one man indispensable. A man who says that he is the only one man in one hundred and thirty million has much to learn."

"Two million Negroes are on relief. A slave is not free. A beggar is not free. I wonder if we are tolerant when we make a man close his shop because he cannot stand the taxation."

Talk by a Former Democrat

John Kemphill, a former Democrat, in a short address which was characterized by masterly analysis, said, "Disbelief in centralized government that would pauperize the people who would trade relief baskets for votes, was written into the 1932 Democratic Platform. But the national debt has grown since that time. A great fraud has been perpetrated upon the American people by Roosevelt and the New Dealers."

Col. Vincent A. Carroll, a war-veteran, in an address which was witty and at the same time penetrating in its analysis, said, "Conscription is used to cover up the great failure of the New Deal. The policy of the Administration is to instill fear into the American people. The race hatred that is preached abroad is a logical outgrowth of the racial hatred against the Negro in the South."

"Dictators build upon defeatism and upon despair. The New Deal is leading straight to State Socialism, and State Socialism is the devil's weapon against Almighty God. Wendell L. Willkie is but a symbol of what America has always stood for."

Mr. Rose, Director of Publicity

Mr. E. A. Rose, tall, stalwart, and manly, Director of Publicity of the Associated Willkie Clubs of Pennsylvania ably and eloquently handled his theme, "When Willkie is President." He said, "Wendell L. Willkie is the one man to lead the American people out of the mess into which the New Deal has led us." He referred to President Roosevelt as the extreme egotist. Let us keep Wendell Willkie in the White House for two terms, but not for a third term."

When Mr. Rose closed his address

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by saying, "Wendell Willkie says, 'I pledge you an America free of bitterness and hate,' he was vigorously applauded."

Willkie Clubs of Pennsylvania, was out of the city and hence was unable to say, "My friends good night."

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Distinguished Guest Present

And then Mr. Melvin H. Chisum, in the inimitable manner of a Chauncey M. Depew, presented some of the notables of both races who graced the dining room. They were Mrs. Eleanor Thompson, chairman of the Interracial Committee of the Associated Willkie Clubs; Mr. Louis Shenk, Mark Collet, and Claude L. Roth, prominent lawyers; Mr. David Harris, Mr. Ted Baer, Herbert Millen, Associated Director of Public Safety, and wife; and Mr. E. J. Williams, treasurer of the Associated Willkie Clubs. Before Mr. Chisum presented Mr. Roth, he said, "My people need friends among the white people and we revere those men who stand up and battle for us."

Mr. E. Washington Rhodes, editor of The Philadelphia Tribune, said, "All Negroes are not interested in W. P. A. checks and relief jobs. There were thousands of colored people buying homes before Roosevelt became president. We were going places."

The Negro's progress has been stopped by the New Deal. There is no hope for people on relief.

"The Negro made progress under the Republican Administration."

Then Mr. Chisum continued his brilliant introductions. He presented Dr. George A. Singleton, editor of The Christian Recorder; Major Andrew Stephens, Mercer L. Lewis, John Gatling, Dr. J. W. Roberts, William H. Fuller, Ass't District Attorney; Mrs. Melvin J. Chisum, and Mr. R. N. McKinney, the caterer and the writer Mr. and Mrs. Trimble and Dr. J. Max Barber were mentioned, but they had left the banquet hall.

Mr. William H. Harmon, the gracious host, in the closing address said, "There are now 1608 Willkie Clubs functioning in Pennsylvania with 250,000 members. Only education, tolerance and telling the truth will harmonize matters. At present we are on the verge in America not of fairness and consideration, but of chaos and confusion."

Benediction

Dr. George A. Singleton pronounced the benediction. Thus ended a memorable evening. Mr. Frank A. Doyle, Vice-Chairman of The Associated Will

400 Colored Citizens at White Man's Funeral

Florence, S. C., Morning News
September 15, 1940

A GREAT CHANGE

This comment is from the Charleston News and Courier:

By far the most important change of the last thirty years in South Carolina has been its conversion from a black to a white state.

In 1910 the negroes were a majority of more than 156,000.

CHERAW, S. C. — Approximately 400 colored citizens of Cheraw turned out here recently to attend funeral services for J. M. Anderson, one of the city's best beloved citizens whose many good deeds over a number of years had endeared him to members of the race.

Mr. Anderson was a large landowner and operated many manufacturing enterprises. Most of the colored citizens attending the rites were his employees and were present at his own request. The funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church here.

Home Ownership Is Theme Of Conference at Voorhees

DENMARK, S. C. — Delegates from all over South Carolina met recently at the Voorhees School in a worker's conference on home ownership.

President M. F. Whittaker responded to the welcome of Principal J. E. Blanton. A trade demonstration brought out the various trades taught at Voorhees to young men.

H. E. Bailey of the Federal Housing Administration, and R. B. Turner, director of trade and industrial education, were among the speakers.

In the general discussion with Mr. Bailey, the following were emphasized:

The FHA will vouch for subdivisions where Negroes may get homes in groups; it will also repair houses if and when the repair bill has been approved by a bank which handles these accounts which are to be handled by the FHA. Banks will also furnish money for building individual units in communities, the account to be handled by the FHA, if security, etc., can be arranged with local bank.

J. B. Felton, director of Jeanes teachers in South Carolina, also spoke.

Among others participating were P. E. Stewart, co-ordinator for Negro work in Greenville County; H. Crawford, Orangeburg; B. F. Boyd, teacher of wood-work at Penn School; Principal Harold Roland, Blackville, and Miss L. Bryan, principal of Mather Academy, Camden. The Voorhees Male Chorus sang.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
December 29, 1940

Negro Minister Speaks To White Adult Bible Class

Rev. A. W. Hill, pastor of Trinity Baptist church of Florence recently addressed the adult union of First Baptist church, white of this city. He said in part:

Times like these should deepen us in God and His program of the interest of all Christian leadership. The Negro race is still an object of missionary endeavor. The best teacher that any one can have is one who can make the student see his needs.

When the Ethiopian Eunuch was saved through the preaching of Phillip, he became the first convert to the Christian religion. The spirit has said unto Phillip: "Go near and join thyself to the

There are multitudes of people in dark skins all about us who are ready to respond to Christian leadership, but they do not understand what they read. But, how can they understand except somebody guide them: The race is suffering for the same type of leadership the Eunuch was.

Joseph said on one occasion: "Ye shall not see my face except you bring your brother." The holy spirit has never dealt with color, class or race. There can be no nationality in the kingdom of grace.

Phillip preached to the Jews, Gentiles and Samaritans. Our main trouble is, we do not understand each other. Our good white people make the mistake of judg-

ing 13,000,000 Negroes by the worse specimen whom they may locally contact. We have white people here in the sunny south who would do more for us as a group if they knew how we suffer for their sympathy and help. Each group sometimes forms an unwarranted opinion about each other unjustified by the Spirit of righteousness.

The physiological differences in races do not denote inferiority nor superiority, as may be verified by science and the Bible. The differences are natural. We are the product of a Divine plan. The early settlers brought us to this country without our consent and sold us as slaves. Thus, we started our career without education, money or a place to live. But, without resenting, grumbling or complaining, we worked and prayed for our white masters and proved to be useful servants.

The Christ spirit found its ways to the heart of both races and by the righteous teaching of the white people, multitudes of Negroes were converted and joined the white people's church. When the spirit of Christ has done its work in the soul, we are bound to come together on the standard of righteousness, the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

In considering the educational and economic progress made by the Negro in the first fifty years of his freedom, we find at the close of the war between the states, not one Negro out of twenty could write his name. The prostrate condition in which the civil war left the South made it possible for the white people to educate only their own children. Not for many years was there the poorest provision made for Negro education. What the honest hard working Negro needs is a whole man's chance.

I need not tell you that Booker T. Washington, who drove a calf to Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, slept under a bridge, went on to school and told the President that he wanted to go to school a calf's worth. He got a chance; cut down the brushes and built Tuskegee Institute in the red hills of Alabama. He died leaving a college valued above \$3,000,000.

Mary McCloud Bethune, born in Sumter county, South Carolina was given a chance with \$1.50 in her pocket. She built a college at Daytona Beach, Florida. She is now in Washington as Director of the National Negro Youth Administration, with a salary of \$5,000 a year.

C. C. Spaulding got a chance

Organized a small insurance company in a house in Durham, N. C. Now, the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company is worth more than \$5,000,000.

Joe Louis was given a chance in the pugilistic world, and with his fist, won the belt of heavy weight champion, and has won it for a longer time than any other champion.

Marion Anderson was given a chance. She has sung before the Kings and Lords in the halls of fame "My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty."

We are still working and praying that the white people may give us an opportunity to develop a better citizenship and help build a new social order. The Negro has always been patriotic. He has never failed when called on to defend the flag of his country. He will shed his last drop of blood that America may be the land of the free and the

home of the brave.

The colored people have sung the songs of Zion and waited for the balm in Gilead to heal his bleeding heart, but in many instances God only has been his refuge in the time of trouble. The South is our home, we were born here and expect to stay until Shiloh comes. Like Longfellow, we believe that "Behind the dark clouds the sun is still shining."

It must have been hard for the white masters to forget the poor old faithful slaves who were loyal and true to them until death. They protected, worked and fed their white master's wives and daughters during the four years of the Civil War, and never betrayed a single trust. Henry W. Grady, the South's greatest orator, paid this tribute. (Quote) "We remember with what fidelity for four years the Negro guarded our defenseless women and children whose husbands and fathers were fighting against his own freedom."

We say, surely, any race with such patriotic loyalty and God like devotion to his country should be allowed the best opportunity to live in peace in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

If I were permitted or allowed to say what the white people owe to the Negro race, I should say:

First. You owe us a full man's chance. That is, you owe him every opportunity to fill any place in the American Democracy that his ability and qualification will allow him to fill.

Second. You owe him better schools with adequate room, equipments and more salary for teachers.

Third. You owe him better houses to rent, sanitation and more pay for service.

Fourth. You owe him every possible protection and justice by the laws of the State and county, and the right of enfranchisement.

The contact with the white man's civilization has done more than any one thing to stimulate the progress of the Negro race.

The white people of the South have not done less for the Negro than any body else. We are indebted to them.

First. To show a special interest in the economic progress of the job or business of our employer.

Second. Go to work on time and give a full day's labor or service and gain the respect and confidence of your employer.

Third. Always be reminded that qualification, efficiency and courtesy are indispensable factors in your daily occupation.

Fourth. Create a mutual atmosphere that will in a friendly way solve the working problems that must confront both the employee and employer.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 29, 1940

INTERRACIAL FORUM SET

Discussion Here Will Be on Educational Openings

A series of interracial forum meetings will be held in South Carolina next month, it was announced yesterday. The Charleston meeting, which will be for Charleston, Berkeley, Beaufort, Colleton and Dorchester counties, will be January 19. Details will be announced later.

The general subject will be "Providing Adequate Educational Opportunities for All". Three speakers will be on the program for twenty minutes each, with fifteen minutes for discussion after each address.

The Rev. J. Franklin Burkhart is chairman for the white group and the Rev. C. S. Ledbetter is chairman for the negro group.

PRESIDENT W. J. HALE LAUDED BY STATE INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

Prominent Speakers Praise Noted Educator as
Messenger of "Good Will"

Stone
Prominent speakers at the meeting of the Tennessee Inter-racial Commission Tuesday, July 9, at A. and I. State College, paid tribute to *W. J. Hale* as president of the college and for his leadership in inter-racial good-will both in Tennessee and in the nation.

Principal speakers at the open morning session included: Dr. John B. Freeman, state chairman of the commission; Dr. S. L. Smith, of Peabody College, executive secretary of the commission; President Hale, who is president of the Inter-racial League of Tennessee, and R. E. Clay, executive secretary of the League.

A feature of the meeting was a panel discussion by citizens of McKenzie, Tennessee, which was led by L. T. Thomas, president of Bethel College in McKenzie. Participating in the discussion were Jim Robbins of Vanderbilt University, formerly of McKenzie; C. B. Moody, publisher of the McKenzie Banner; R. F. Smith, who spoke in behalf of the McKenzie Chamber of Commerce; B. T. Everett, who discussed housing and building for Negroes in McKenzie; and Mrs. Clifford Batterman.

Stone
Among the *other* persons attending the meeting are: President S. C. Harrison of Peabody College; Dr. C. J. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College; Dr. J. L. Cunningham, president of Scarritt College; Dr. Doak S. Campbell of Peabody; Rabbi Julius Mark of the Vine Street Temple; Dudley S. Tanner and W. E. Turner of the State Department of Education, and Dr. W. P. King of the Methodist Publishing House.

Rev. John B. Freeman was elected chairman and Dr. S. L. Smith was elected executive secretary.

White Men Pallbearers At Negro's Final Rites

SHERMAN, Texas. — Officials of the First Presbyterian church, white, were pallbearers at the funeral of *Call* Williams, Negro janitor at the church and its only Negro member, who died recently.

Williams had been employed at the church for 43 years, and lived in a small home behind the building. He helped with communion and did other duties incident to the various services.

Ten years ago in this city one of the most horrible lynchings on record was perpetrated here when George *James* was burned to death in a *house* at the *company*.

Born at Charleston, W. Va., of slave parentage, Williams came west to Texas in 1893 with the late John Peter Mills, for whom he worked many years. He is survived by a sister who lives in West Virginia.

Among Williams' duties were operating a hand pump for the organ and the ringing of the church bell.

Dr. Will W. Alexander Is Honored

San Antonio
Mayor Offers

6-Point Plan

Daily World 4-12-40

By CLIFF MACKAY
(WORLD Managing Editor)
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—

Dr. Will W. Alexander, Farm Security Administrator, former chairman of the Southern Inter-racial Commission, and long identified with progressive movements seeking a better understanding between the races in the South was presented the Thomas Jefferson Award here Tuesday night as "the outstanding Southerner of the year."

The presentation marked the close of the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which had been in session here since Sunday.

Dr. Alexander, who had not attended the conference sessions, arrived here by air Tuesday afternoon from Washington. He had been notified Tuesday morning of his selection, following a meeting of the conference's executive council in the Hotel Patten.

WON BY ONE VOTE

It was learned that Dr. Alexander had won by a single vote over Maury Maverick, San Antonio's liberal mayor, as the recipient of the award. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black was given the award at the first conference held in Birmingham in

November of 1938.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and general chairman of the conference, made the presentation Tuesday night.

The final day of the conference, in addition to the presentation of the award, was marked by a challenging address delivered by Maury Maverick, mayor of San Antonio, who appeared as principal speaker on the panel, "Citizenship in the South."

Demanding that "we, as Southerners and Americans must stand up for democracy and fight," the fiery little Texan, asserted that "Southerners too long have been operating on our escape complexes and magnolious inhibitions."

"And," he continued, pounding a stubby fist on the speaker's stand, "we might as well admit in the beginning that among the big problems of the South is that of race relations."

RACE RELATIONS- 1940 IMPROVEMENT OF

VIRGINIA

Richmond Va Times-Dispatch
March 12, 1940

Interracial Group Advocates Negro School Board Members

CHARLOTTESVILLE, (AP)—The Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation went on record yesterday as favoring the "appointment of Negro members to local school boards and parity of compensation between Negro and white teachers in the State public school system."

This was one of five points of a program adopted by the group at the commission's twenty-first annual State conference, held yesterday at the University of Virginia.

Other points adopted were:

"To increase employment opportunities for Negroes.

"To work for an increase in the number of beds available for Negro patients in Virginia, whether those patients be curable or incurable.

"To provide more adequate vocational training for Negro students in the State educational system.

"To establish a dynamic interest in the interracial movement among those groups, whether religious or secular, which influence public opinion and direct social forces in Virginia."

Submitted by Committee

The program was submitted by a committee composed of Tennant Bryan of Richmond, chairman of the commission; William Shands Meacham of Richmond, chairman of the commission's public relations committee; Dr. Belle Boone Beard, vice-chairman of the commission, and William M. Cooper, chairman of the commission's study committee.

The committee was appointed at the morning session following a suggestion by Meacham that a "more dynamic program with a definite objective should be adopted by the commission by which progress could be measured from year to year."

Omer Carmichael, Lynchburg superintendent of schools, reported that while the elementary school enrollment among Negroes was high, daily attendance was

relatively low as was high school enrollment. He added that while in many school divisions no difference was made in facilities provided for white and Negro children, in other districts money provided by the State for Negro education was used for white children.

Church Emphasis Cited

Dr. J. M. Ellerson of Virginia Union University reported that churches of most religious denominations in Virginia recognized themselves as centers of public opinion in promoting better interracial relations and would continue to give emphasis upon bettering such relationships.

Dr. M. T. Record of Sweet Briar College, said that only three Negro and one white college reported courses on Negroes, and suggested more emphasis on the study, beginning in public schools and continuing through colleges.

Black Man's Acts Disclose Golden Glow Of Chivalry

Came To Aid Of Family Of White Friend In Big Way After Death Took The Breadwinner

By T. H. ALEXANDER

IN VIRGINIA, Aug. 17.—Motoring South from New York today in one of my frequent journeys to inspect the Northern defenses and outer works of the Mason and Dixon Line, I came upon Chivalry in a little town midway between Norfolk and Lynchburg on Highway 460.

Unlike Galahad, Chivalry wore no shining armor and had no caparisoned horse, but he was ye gentle perfect knight, for all that. I must suppress his name and those of the other characters, but they are real, and the story, incredibly, is true.

The Galahad of this story is a negro—an old and wonderfully wrinkled negro who is known to most residents of the little town of Virginia as simply Uncle Louis. He was born a slave at a time when Virginia knighthood was in flower. He saw Grant and Lee come and go in Virginia. He saw his own race liberated and some of them leave for places where living was easier for the black man, but Uncle Louis stayed and prospered. For many years he has owned row after row of tenant houses and farms which he rented out to other negroes.

Uncle Louis' lifelong friend has been a white man who must be known here simply as the Colonel. This white man was the son of Uncle Louis' former owner.

The Colonel and the much older black man have been firm friends. Whenever a dispute arose between Uncle Louis and any of his tenants, he courteously referred them to the Colonel for settlement. It has been a standing joke in the Colonel's family for many years that Uncle Louis planned to remember the Colonel in his will. Those who think there is only struggle and bitterness between the races in the South will do well to ponder that.

Reverses Hit The Colonel



Mr. Alexander

In 1929 the Colonel lost his ancestral fortune. Like many another Virginian, he did not spend his time yearning for the departed glories of the golden days. He embarked in a little business in his home town and managed to complete the education of his children and retain his fine old Colonial house. To this old house many times in the black days after 1929 came old Uncle Louis, and the two fine old Virginia gentlemen discussed their mutual problems.

A month ago the Colonel died, beloved by all who knew him. He was put away in a great funeral attended by the gentry from points as far away as Richmond and Warrenton and by some hundreds of his colored friends, including Uncle Louis.

When the troubled widow of the Colonel began to delve in his affairs, she found the estate badly impaired. Some of the Colonel's friends insisted that she close up the little business which was badly in debt. There was not enough life insurance to pay off its debts.

Widow Clutched To Business

The Colonel's wife felt that the business was the family lifeline, and she would agree to close it. She sat in her bereaved home trying to figure out a way to carry on when there came a knock at the door.

It was Uncle Louis, and he carried a heavy sack. She invited him to sit down, and he did so, carefully setting down the bag beside his chair.

After the usual inquiries about the family's health, Uncle Louis explained that he had heard that the estate was in a bad way. He had, therefore, he said, come to help the wife of his old friend. He explained that he had long since made a bequest to the Colonel in

his will, not once realizing the possibility that the Colonel might die before he did.

El Dorado From A Black Man

The aged negro then picked up the bag and handed it to the lady, who received it in dazed silence. Then she thanked him as only Virginians know how, and the smiling old man departed.

Through eyes suddenly stricken with tears, the Virginia lady emptied the bag and counted the money. It came to just \$3000—enough when added to just one of the Colonel's insurance policies—to save the business and insure the family income! It was in nickels, dimes, pennies and the big silver dollars of which the South is so fond, and it came as a gift from a Virginia gentleman, though once a slave, to a Virginia lady.

There are hard-hearted readers who will say the story is fiction, which it is not. There are some readers who will recall the old story which I have heretofore related about chivalry in Richmond and lump them together. There will be other readers in the Deep South who cannot begin to understand that a Virginian may be a person of birth and breeding, though black, or that a gentleman is a gentleman, no matter what his color.

Chivalry—In Fiction

The Richmond incident—which I repeat—concerns a sensational trial which had the late Confederate capital city on ears. It was a suit for divorce by a prominent scion of a First Family of Virginia against his highly-placed wife, in which he had the lack of tact to name another prominent Virginian as co-respondent, alleging that many indiscreet acts had taken place.

This co-respondent appeared on the witness stand and was asked the following question:

"Did you not on the date aforesaid make improper advances to this lady, and did you not kiss and caress her?"

The witness thought for a moment and replied feebly:

"I don't remember."

When news of his answer became known throughout the city, there was a sensation. One gentleman challenged him to a duel on the grounds that his answer tended to place the lady in a bad light. The crowning touch came when the Board of Governors of his club, meeting in extraordinary session, voted to expel him from membership on the grounds that he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming to a gentleman in that he had not

replied to the question in the negative.

That incident is fiction, and the worst of it is that a world which is so hard-boiled that it maintains it can whip any woman of its own weight will not believe my first little anecdote from the lavender and old lace belt of the South where gentility knows no creed or color.

Norfolk Va. Pilot
December 3, 1940

Housing Topic Of Ministers

Annual Joint Meeting of White and Negro Clergy- men Held Here

Addresses on "Brotherhood" and "Housing" by white and Negro ministers featured the annual joint meeting of white and Negro clergymen at the First Baptist Church (Negro) yesterday.

Dr. Charles E. Stewart also addressed the meeting, discussing the outstanding contributions of Negro leaders to the life of the United States.

A brief business session of the Tidewater Ministerial Union, presided over by the Rev. Moultrie Guerry, president, preceded the program. At this meeting, a progress report was heard from the waterfront missionary committee; the committee on welcoming new Norfolk residents reported that it was ready to start the work of mailing cards to the new arrivals; and the committees on the church of the air and services for the Tidewater Memorial Hospital outlined their work for the coming months.

The Rev. P. Rowland Wagner, in charge of the white ministers' part of the program, then took over, assisted by the Rev. C. D. Ellis, Negro, of Jerusalem Baptist Church.

"Brotherhood" was discussed by the Rev. G. F. Daniel for the white ministers, and the Rev. R. H. Bowling for the Negroes. Speakers on "Housing" were Dr. C. M. Gordon for the white ministers, and Dr. W. L. Hamilton for the Negroes.

The visitors were welcomed by

the Rev. C. D. Rice, pastor of the host church, and music was furnished by a girls' chorus from the Norfolk Division, Virginia Union University.

Varied Group Lauded For Work To Better Interracial Feeling

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—(P)—A heterogeneous group of persons—12 negroes and negro organizations and six white persons and institutions—were chosen today for distinguished achievement and the improvement of race relations during 1939.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joe Louis, Marian Anderson and Benny Goodman were among those selected in a nation-wide poll conducted by the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Miss Anderson's recital on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial "gave a clear answer to the prejudice which prevented her appearance in Constitution Hall," her citation reads.

Louis, world's heavyweight champion, gained a citation saying: "By demolishing all comers, he maintained his position as the champion physical warrior of the world—demonstrated a modesty and sportsmanship seldom found."

Benny Goodman, orchestra leader, was named for "his employment of distinguished musicians irrespective of color in his orchestra."

Mrs. Roosevelt's citation said she and the President have given "more dignity to the relations of the White House to the negroes of America than any such couple within recent times."

Others chosen were:

Miss Jane Bolin, justice in the Court of Domestic Relations, New York City, the first negro woman judge in the United States.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University, "whose book, The Negro Family in the United States is one of the noteworthy scholarly productions of the year."

Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee Institute, who "focused attention upon the contributions to science by the negro."

Sam Soloman, Miami, Fla., "the outstanding examples of Southern negroes who led marches to the ballot box despite threats of the Ku Klux Klan."

The Rev. Glen T. Settle, Cleveland, founder and director of "Wings Over Jordan," Sunday morning radio program, "outstanding of radio series rendered by negroes during the past year."

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History, who "brought to a high point his efforts

in stimulating the scientific and sympathetic study of the negro."

Owen Whitfield, "who led the evicted white and negro share-croppers of Missouri until outside assistance was forthcoming."

Richard Wright, novelist.

The negro press, "judged by all as one of the single greatest influences toward giving the negro a conception of himself in terms of achievement and self-respect."

Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, "whose consistent championing of democracy reached a climax when he granted the use of the Lincoln Memorial Plaza and himself presided at the Marian Anderson recital."

Maury Maverick, Texas, who, "as mayor of San Antonio, at the risk of his career, stood up for the rights of negroes, Mexicans and laborers..."

Fiorello H. La Guardia, New York City, who "...has set a high standard by including negroes in important positions in the official life of the greatest American city."

The University of North Carolina, "for its liberalism in a land where it takes unusual courage to be liberal..."

Dothan Attempts To Smash Racial Bars

Leading Citizens Hold Series of Interracial Meetings, But Races Sit Apart.

DOTHAN, Ala., April 18.—A series of interracial events held here the week of April 7 is expected to have unprecedented influence in breaking down barriers facing Negroes in Dothan desiring to enjoy the full blessings of best American life.

Thursday night, April 11, a mixed audience, white on right and Negroes on left, divided themselves in the auditorium of the North Highland High School, where two Negro heroes were honored publicly for their deeds of valor in saving the life of two white children on two separate occasions.

Will Gibson, faithful and loyal employee of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, was presented a watch, chain and a medal for saving the life of a four-year-old white boy from the smashing wheels of a train, February 9. Harry Collins, white, organizer of the award fund, presented the tokens. The watch bore the name of the hero and the medal carried the inscription, "Presented for Saving the Life of a Child, Feb. 9, Dothan, Ala."

William Powell, working as a convict near a swamp creek, back in 1926, saved a three-year-old white child from drowning, was cited for his heroic exploit.

Wednesday night, April 10, an interracial audience, white on the main floor and colored on the top floors, witnessed the singing of the State College Choir, male glee club and quartet, under the direction of Ariel Lovelace, at the Dothan City Auditorium. It is the exceptional thing for colored people here to either use or attend events held at the City Auditorium. It was recalled that a few years back only the colored porter was allowed inside this tax-built public building.

Dr. William Pickens, of New York City, Tuesday night, before a N.A.A.C.P. meeting, ripped against "lying histories," advocated the anti-lynching bill passage, and encouraged the fight for educational equality. Dr. D. V. Jemison is president.

Andalusia, Ala., Star
October 24, 1940

Interracial Meeting To Be Held Friday

An interracial meeting will be held at the New Negro School building Friday, according to announcement made by Cora Howard.

Interesting speakers have chosen for the occasion and a special program will be given.

These meetings during the past have been exceedingly beneficial in negro training and each meeting has been attended by enthusiastic audiences.

Exchanges In Pulpits Made All Over U. S.

Speakers, Radio Aid In Promoting Annual Ceremony

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Large gains in Interracial Brotherhood in America are cited in a statement just issued from the Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, giving a partial report on the progress of the Interracial Brotherhood Month just closed.

The traditional Race Relations Sunday initiated by the department in 1922, this year, opened an Interracial Emphasis Season when special interracial features were projected in hundreds of churches and communities in the North and South.

Evidences of the increasing spread of this observance are reported in this year's distribution of more than 100,000 pieces of literature from the office of the Department; the use in hundreds of pulpits and in religious and secular journals of the council's special message for Race Relations Sunday; requests for radio material on the subject; the reported pulpit exchanges in various sections, and heavy correspondence from denominational officials asking for advice in the promotion of the project.

OUTSTANDING GAINS

Ministers in a town in South Carolina where there had been a recent Ku Klux Klan demonstration sent for literature. A special poster was circulated for display on bulletin boards of more than 12,000 churches and allied organizations.

Among the outstanding events in communities throughout the country were: In a California town, Youth Week was a feature closing on Race Relations Sunday with a large interracial service; in another town, Filipinos, Orientals, Indians, Mexicans, and colored speakers and musicians participated in an annual mass meeting.

A town in Indiana held a brotherhood banquet in which Roman

and Greek Catholics, Russian and Greek orthodox, Jews, Negroes, and Evangelical Protestants participated.

The mayor of Chicago followed his custom of many years in officially proclaiming Race Relations Month. National leaders of both races gathered in that city for an all-day conference.

In Ohio, the State Council of Churches promoted a series of interracial dinners and groups discussions in seven cities with Negro, Jewish and other speakers. Other activities in that state included three public meetings at Cleveland featuring nationally-known colored speakers a special exhibit of Negro books at the Toledo Public Library; the appearance of a colored president at Temple Israel, Dayton, delivering the Interracial Day address.

TEXAS ACTIVITIES

In Texas definite advances were made: at Dallas, colored and white people participated in the fifth annual interracial meeting of the Interracial Commission held at City Temple Presbyterian Church; at Pharr, the Methodist Church devoted its day and month to projects of interest to white and Mexican population; fellowship meetings were promoted at Houston through the colored and white interdenominational ministerial alliance in San Antonio, Mayor Maverick proclaimed February 11 to 17, "St. Phillip's Week" in recognition of the successful work of St. Phillip's Junior College of which Miss A. Bowden is principal.

With no assignment of special seats to colored a large interracial service was held at the First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro, N. C., under the auspices of the Guilford County Interracial Committee and the Greensboro Intercollegiate Commission on Race Relations.

VIRGINIA MEETINGS

Cities in Virginia reporting effective interracial meetings with the participation of Negroes, Jews, Chinese and Indians include Richmond, Abingdon, and Portsmouth. Towns in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Long Island reported young people's fellowship meetings, art exhibits, and an All-Nations Fellowship Service. "Racial Discrimination in Rochester" was the theme of a panel discussion in that city followed by an interracial banquet also a brotherhood discussion at a dinner later in the month attended by Catholics, Jews and Protestants. The Interchurch Commission for Social Action at Providence, R. I., held two days of special events, and a large interracial din-

ner with the presence of Governor Vanderbilt.

At the Filipino United Church, Honolulu, a special sermon, a panel discussion at the Christian Endeavor, and activities during the week carried the theme of better race relations. Fourteen pulpit exchanges were reported by the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

DR. HAYNES TOURS

A tour of ten cities in Ohio, New York, and Illinois was made by Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Department of Race Relations, serving as principal speaker, consultant, or resource leader. In Pennsylvania, Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, interracial consultant, Department of Welfare, filled several speaking engagements. Discussion on race problems was held in Syracuse with Martin L. Harvey, Jr., youth leader in the AMEZ Church. The Rochester interracial banquet featured the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, of New York, whose address followed the panel discussion on race discrimination in that city.

Hugh Macbeth Heads Interracial Institute

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Twenty-two nationalities were represented at the meeting of the first International Interracial Institute held in Santa Barbara recently under the direction of Dr. Hugh E. Macbeth, consultant for Liberia here.

Appearing on the program were Miss Laura Bowman, radio, stage and screen star, who was accompanied by her husband, M. Antoine, a native Haitian, and Miss Habel A. Macbeth, secretary of the local branch of the California Race Relations Society.

Adventists Camp In California

LOS ANGELES. — The largest camp meeting in the world held annually by the Southern California Seventh Day Adventists on their Lynwood permanent camp ground, closed its 10-day session last week with maximum attendances reaching 12,000 and including hundreds of Race members of the denomination. Scores camped in the tent "city" of 900 family tents.

This year's encampment was marked by a spirit of interracial goodwill and Christian fellowship. One of the principal speakers at this great gathering was the Reverend Peterson of Washington, D. C., newly appointed pastor of the Wadsworth church of Los Angeles.

On the night that Reverend Peterson addressed the mammoth audience it sat spell-bound from the time he sang "The Crucifixion" at the beginning of his discourse until the benediction was pronounced. No speaker in the history of these camp meetings was so warmly received as was Reverend Peterson, a local newspaper reported.

Better Race Relations Program Via the Airlanes

LOS ANGELES. — Sponsored by the International Inter-racial Institute, Attorney Hugh E. Macbeth, director, "The Voice of the Nation," each Thursday in Southern California, is telling the story of better race relations as America's first and strongest line of defense. It is a program of culture, music and arts of all people

of the world and also brings to its listeners the truth and significance of the swiftly changing world conditions.

Better race relations, both national and international, will defend us when aeroplanes, tanks, armies, navies, diplomacies and all the acts of warfare and economic strategy have failed.

The better race relations way is the American way.

Programs already produced include those featuring Austria, Japan and the Philippines, China, Mexico, Italy, Ethiopia and India. Among those to come are Liberia, England, Japan, Dakar, Indo-China, Czecho-Slovakia and the Latin-American countries.

These programs are under the technical radio preparation of Miss Hazel A. Macbeth, formerly of Baltimore, Md., a graduate of a national radio broadcasting school and also secretary of the Los Angeles branch of the California Race Relations society.

RACE RELATIONS- 1940
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

FLORIDA

Ft. Pierce, Fla., News & Tribune
April 11, 1940

**Meeting Inter-Racial
Group is Postponed**

Meeting of the Inter-Racial Fellowship which was to have been held tonight has been postponed to next Thursday night, at which time it will be held at Mt. Olive Baptist church, 8th street and Ave. C, it was announced today.

County Judge Flem C. Dame is to speak on law enforcement and Alice Driver on the work of the Good Will center. All committee members are requested to attend and report on work accomplished.

Jacksonville Fla. Times-Union
March 30, 1940

**Inter-Racial Group
Will Hold Program**

The inter-racial committee will be in charge of the program at the monthly meeting of the Jacksonville Ministerial Alliance beginning at 11:15 A. M. Monday in the First Christian Church. The committee is sponsoring the session as a joint meeting with the negro Ministerial Alliance.

The Edward Waters College Glee Club will sing. The speakers will be the Rev. A. C. L. Arbouin and the Rev. Laurie G. Ray.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 4, 1940

ATLANTA ZIONISTS TO HEAR ROSENTHAL

**Noted Cleveland Rabbi Will
Speak on Palestine; Movie
Will Be Shown.**

Rabbi Rudolph M. Rosenthal, spiritual leader of the Temple on the Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, will address a meeting of the Atlanta Zionist district, at 8 o'clock Thursday night at the Standard Club.

Rabbi Rosenthal, who recently returned from an extended visit to Palestine, Europe, and the Near East, will discuss "What's Next in Palestine?" Active in inter-religious and inter-racial endeavors, the speaker is president of the Cleveland branch of the American Jewish Congress, vice chairman of the Cleveland Jewish Welfare fund, a member of the executive council of the Cleveland Jewish Community Council, the Bureau of Jewish Education, and the National Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization of America.

Following Rabbi Rosenthal's address the all-color Palestinian motion picture "Tel Aviv" will be shown. This 30-minute talking

Speaks Here Thursday



RABBI RUDOLPH M. ROSENTHAL.

picture, one of the newest to come from the Holy Land, vividly presents a panorama of life in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv.

The meeting will be open to the public.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 22, 1940

Spiritual Group In Session Here

Mrs. Frank Baker, of Lima, Ohio, was in Atlanta Friday to preside over a meeting of the National Spiritual Assembly of Bahai, being held through Sunday at the Biltmore Hotel, with a public meeting Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Baker said that the Bahai faith followed the teachings of Bahaullah, who in Persia nearly a century ago preached equality of the sexes, a world tribunal to preserve peace and economic prosperity, harmony between religion and science, and racial co-operation.

"The followers," Mrs. Baker said, "believe in 'unity through diversity,' that is, not uniformity but a union of aims. We believe in an 'expanded loyalty,' to all mankind rather than to a nationality—with a universal religion, language and ideal, to bring about lasting peace. Our faith is motivated by a creed which believes that spirituality is a necessary complement of human wisdom."

Valdosta, Ga., Weekly Times
October 17, 1940

Inter-Racial Group To Meet

The meeting of the Inter-racial committee of the Home Defense Corps and a group of Negro leaders of Valdosta scheduled for the City Hall tonight will be at 7:30 o'clock instead of 7 as stated in yesterday's issue of The Times.

It is urged that all who plan to attend take notice of the proper time.

The meeting is to be in the auditorium at the City Hall and is expected to attract a good sized attendance.

Wacon, Ga., News
November 26, 1940

Interracial Group Will Meet Friday

November meeting of the Macon Area of the Georgia Interracial Commission will be held at the Booker T. Washington community center at 2 p.m. Friday.

Aaron Brown, Fort Valley, will continue the discussion based on the Ten Year Program of Southern Governors begun at the September meeting. This is the second of three sessions planned for this season.

W. Lowry Anderson is promotional secretary of the local group.

RACE RELATIONS- 1940
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

ILLINOIS

URBAN LEAGUER
IS TO ADDRESS
Julius
GOOD WILL MEET.

1-14-40
A. L. Foster to Speak
at Luncheon.

A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban league, will discuss "A Practical Program of Interracial Goodwill for Industry and Business" at 1 o'clock Wednesday in the Morris' Eat Shop, 410 East 47th street, in the first of the 1940 series of interracial luncheon discussions sponsored by the league for the business men of the south side.

Mrs. H. B. Law, 5742 Kenwood avenue, recently was elected president of the women's division of the league.

Also Discuss Plans.

Other officers who discussed plans for 1940 recently are Mrs. Kathryn Dickerson, 3842 South Parkway, first vice president and chairman of the social committee; Mrs. Vera Green Edingburg, 5935 Lafayette avenue, vice president and chairman of the membership committee; Mrs. C. Rufus Rorem, 5617 Dorchester avenue, vice president; Mrs. Samuel Stratton, 2979 Michigan avenue, secretary; Mrs. Nelson Woodley, 4626 Michigan avenue, treasurer, and Mrs. Dorothy Bushnell Cole, Winnetka, chairman of the program committee.

Eight Meetings Held.

Altho organized less than a year ago, the interracial goodwill committee of the league, headed by A. Lincoln Wisler, sponsored eight successful luncheon discussions on subjects vital to the south side, including housing, employment, relief, and education.

The first of a similar series for west side business, industrial, and professional leaders has been scheduled for 1 o'clock Thursday in the West Side Urban league headquarters, 2024 Maypole avenue.

RACE RELATIONS- 1940
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LOUISIANA

White Students Discuss Race Relations With Business Men

By RICHARD THOMAS

BATON ROUGE, La.—(ANP)—

A group of Negro business and professional men of this city laid bare facts with regard to the handicaps they faced to maintain themselves as worthwhile citizens and to achieve success in their various walks of life before Professor Leo M. Favrot's class in rural sociology from Louisiana State university at the Perkins street colored school last week.

Coming at the request of the white class about 15 colored citizens representing practically every phase of their business and profession told the body that the people to whom their services were relegated also suffered from dire oppression and economic insecurity which as a result made their successes come the hard way.

"It's a marvel how Negroes can take a small salary and actually do so much," stated Mr. Favrot. That statement describes the essence of the meeting.

The business men present computed their annual turnovers in the thousands, and in their talks exhibited that through sheer power of excellence they have been able to carry on.

RACE RELATIONS - 1940
CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, ETC.

MISSISSIPPI

INTERRACIAL TOPICS
AIED AT INSTITUTE

NOV 1 1940

Council For Prevention Of
Lynching Sponsors Session

Special to The Commercial Appeal
WATER VALLEY, Miss., Oct. 31
Under leadership of the Missis-
sippi Council for Prevention of
Lynching, an institute one of

three to be held in Mississippi
was held at First Methodist Church
here Wednesday. Mrs. L. W. Al-
ford, McComb, chairman of the
Mississippi Council, presided. The
program was given over to an
educational conference on interra-
cial relations.

Herman White, superintendent
of education of Yaobusha County,
discussed negro education in Yalo-
busha, Dr. P. H. Eason, Jackson,
state agent on negro education,
spoke on progress of the Mississip-
pi Legislature in providing for
negro educator and outlined the
needs still existing; and Mrs. Jessie
Daniel Ames, Atlanta, Ga., general
field secretary of the Commission
on Interracial Co-operation, dis-
cussed adequate educational oppor-
tunities.

Also on the program were the
Rev. R. I. Long, Mrs. J. G. Carpen-
ter, Mrs. R. P. Nebett, Annie Kelly
and the Rev. R. G. Moore, all of
Water Valley.

The institute was attended by
approximately 350 persons from
Yalobusha and adjoining counties.

Laurel, Miss. Call
October 31, 1940

Inter-Racial Meet
Held on Thursday
at First Methodist

A regional meeting of the Missis-
sippi Council on Interracial Coopera-
tion was held at the First Methodist
church at 2 o'clock this afternoon,
Mrs. C. C. Alford, Jackson, chairman,
presiding.

Speakers during the conference
were Hub Hosey, county superinten-
dent of education, on the "Status of
Education in Jones County;" Mrs.
John D. Clark, DeKalb, state legis-
lator; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, At-
lanta, Ga., general field secretary
commission on interracial coopera-
tion; Dr. P. H. Eason, Jackson, state
agent for negro education.

Others sharing on the program
were the Rev. J. W. Leggett, Jr., pas-
tor of the First Methodist church,
and Mrs. George Dennis. A forum,
during which questions concerning
interracial cooperative matters were
discussed, closed the meeting.

College Youth Discuss Common Problems

Call 3-1-40 Kansas City, Mo



Negro college students from Lincoln university and white students from the University of Chicago held a round-table discussion on common problems of youth in America last week in Jefferson City. The debaters discussed the subject, "What Should We Do About Youth." Left to right E. Mollent, Chicago; Carroll Little, Lincoln; Charles Blagum, Lincoln; Arthur Bernstein, Chicago and Charles Holloway, Lincoln.

INTERRACIAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLICS MEETS

Marks Its Fifth Anniversary—
Plea Made for Negroes

James
The Catholic Interracial Council observed the fifth anniversary of its founding yesterday with meetings at the council's headquarters, 20 Vesey Street, at which clergymen and laymen stressed harmony between people of different races. A mass was celebrated in the morning at St. Peter's Church in Barclay Street.

James
The morning discussion was led by Father Gladstone Wilson, Negro priest and secretary to Bishop Emmet of the British West Indies, whose topic was "The Liturgy and the Interracial Movement." Dr. Hudson Oliver, president of the council, presided in the morning and Gerald L. Carroll, vice president, was chairman at the afternoon session.

At the afternoon meeting the Rev. William J. Walsh of Philadelphia pleaded that "all the life of the Catholic Church" be opened widely and freely to Negro Catholics.

Father John LaFarge, associate editor of America and chaplain of the council, spoke on "Laying Foundations of Good-Will." He said all social, charitable and educational work in the wide program of race relations depended upon good will in one form or another.

Other speakers included the Rev. Michael D'Arcy of Fordham University, Brother A. Cassian of Manhattan College and the Rev. James M. Gillis, editor of Catholic World.



HUNTER COLLEGE STUDENTS OBSERVE ANNUAL PAN-AMERICAN DAY

James
Choral group at yesterday's celebration in the Central Synagogue

Times Wide World

After Discussions Catholic Interracial Council Puts in Record: It Is 'Essential That We Resist the Epidemic of Prejudice'

NEW YORK.—The Negro in this country is being forced into an artificial proletarianism because of lack of opportunity for employment, George Streater, well known civic leader, declared Wednesday in a discussion before the Catholic Interracial Council at Fordham university.

Mr. Streater, formerly a college instructor and now a prominent journalist, said that because of discrimination educated Negroes are forced to accept government employment for a livelihood. As an example of discrimination, he gave the railroads unions which, he pointed out have prevented Negroes from rising above the lowest class of employment and added that the New York subway was the first railway system to give colored men an opportunity to rise above the rank of porters.

Mr. Streater took part in a discussion in which questions were proposed by Dr. Charles C. Tansill, professor of history in the Fordham graduate school. The Rev. John LaFarge, Catholic editor, discussed the application to Negroes of the papal encyclicals on social welfare.

The findings of the hearing are

as follows:

"1.—We are profoundly impressed by the extent to which the teachings of the great papal Encyclicals indicate the way to solve the problems confronting the American Negro.

"2.—It is not sufficient for Catholics to have an intellectual appreciation of these great Encyclicals. Educated Catholics must "strive to play their part in the Christian renewal of society."

"3.—Catholic teachers and students in our high schools and colleges can and should play such a part through active participation in the Catholic interracial movement.

"4.—Never before in our history has it been so necessary that the American people stand united and resist the efforts of those forces which seek to divide us into contending groups and warring camps. America is today threatened by the revolutionary epidemic of hatred now raging in Europe. Today we see the grim consequences of the class hatred engendered by Soviet Russia, of the menace of race hatred employed by Nazi Germany, and by the religious persecution uniformly carried out by both Hitler

and Stalin. The totalitarian revolution had its beginnings in race hatred, class hatred and religious hatred.

"5.—The long established tradition which has permitted the American Negro to be denied the exercise of his natural rights and those guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution has given rise to the subversive activities of the lynch mobs, the night-riders, the Black Legion, and the Ku Klux Klan.

"6.—As Catholics and as Americans, it is essential that we resist the growing epidemic of prejudice. Today it is essential that we provide not only for national defense but block the efforts of those who would divide and disrupt the unity of the American people."

RACE HATE SCORED BY BISHOP WELCH

SEP 16 1940

True Internationalism Is Not Opposed to Patriotism, He Says at Marble Church

PRESIDES READING OF HISTORY

SEP 16 1940

Integration of Mankind Is a Reality If We See Slow Progress, He Contends

Real internationalism is not opposed to patriotism, but is against race prejudice and narrow nationalism, Bishop Herbert Welch, chairman of the Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, said yesterday in a sermon at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

"In a day like this, there are but two things to do—read history and remember God," Bishop Welch said. "If we can forget for the moment the eddies and the maelstroms which whirl about us and break up the main stream of events, if we will measure progress not by decades but by centuries, we can detect a slow yet steady and irresistible movement toward the integration of mankind. It is as if God had shouted from the heavens, 'Get together,' and men in their groping, blundering, bewildered way were, almost unconsciously, obeying."

SEP 16 1940

"We can find evidence of this in the political, the industrial, the financial, the religious spheres. Diplomacy, sport, literature, music and art, labor, travel, trade, all bring about contacts, acquaintance and some appreciation of others' points of strength."

"It is true, despite some denials, that the world has become one neighborhood. But can it become a brotherhood? Nearness may only increase friction, irritation, jealousy, suspicion, hatred and strife. If real unity is to be achieved, there must be freedom, order, justice and good-will."

"Real internationalism is not opposed to patriotism, but it is against race prejudice and narrow nationalism. The highest type of internationalist is a patriot, but not an isolationist. A world community of some sort is a necessity for order and for ultimate peace. The family and the church are at once the instruments and the model of that final organization of humanity which is the goal of history, in which 'righteousness and peace shall kiss each other.'"

Gaston's N. C. Gazette
April 2, 1940

Make Plans For State Inter-racial Meeting

The most largely attended meeting of the Gaston unit of the North Carolina Interracial Commission since its reorganization last December was held Monday night in the men's Bible class room of the First Presbyterian church with fifty or more members present. The chairman, Rev. Dr. T. H. McDill, presided.

Further plans for the State meeting to be held here April 11th were discussed. The completed program was read by the secretary, J. W. Atkins. There are to be three sessions at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:45 p. m. The theme is "Housing, Rural and Urban."

Among the speakers are to be Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, of Duke University; Dr. Lee M. Brooks of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Walter J. Hughes, State Department of Health; William R. Johnson, State Department of Public Welfare; J. W. Mitchell, Extension Service U. S. Department of Agriculture; Miss E. Louise Cooper WPA and Adult Education Program; H. T. F. Nanton, North Carolina Housing Authority; Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, director Adult Education Program; Dean Van Hecke University Law School; President James E. Shepherd and Dr. W. L. Kennedy, A. and T. College; Dean W. C. Jackson, Woman's College U. N. C.; Mayor Ben E. Douglas of Charlotte; President David D. Jones of Bennett College and Bishop E. A. Penick, State chairman of the Interracial Commission.

Chairman McDill was authorized to appoint a membership committee and an entertainment committee, the latter to function during the State convention here. Assistant Pastor I. M. Ellis of the First Presbyterian church graciously offered to furnish ushers for the meeting, provide rooms for the showing of exhibits and conveniences for the musical organizations to participate.

Mrs. Maude M. Jeffers, assistant secretary, read a letter from State Secretary L. R. Reynolds regarding financial support of the State organization and a motion prevailed that this feature of the unit's ac-

tivity be postponed until after the State convention.

Helpful suggestions were made by several members. The large attendance and the spirit of co-operation between the races manifested was hailed as an indication that this organization promises to make a real contribution to furthering the best mutual interests of the races in Gaston county.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
April 10, 1940

A Good Meeting

The 21st annual state conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation was a good meeting. Director L. R. Reynolds, presiding officer, Bishop Edwin A. Penick, Dr. Harold Trigg, able Negro educator, and others in attendance who have been prominent in the leadership of prior conferences, were loud in their praises of the Kinston gathering and said without equivocation that it was the most outstanding session of the interracial group yet held.

In the first place, the registration of local people exceeded that in any other host city since the commission began its good work of developing a better understanding and a mutual program of "moving forward together."

The fixed speeches of all three sessions of the conference were excellent. Some of them were notable. The public forum discussions displayed a conversancy and intelligence which was most reassuring.

The conference moved forward on solid ground, bases which afforded a foundation on which progress and development could be builded. The thin ice of non essential controversial matters was not treaded upon.

The Free Press congratulates the leaders of the commission of both races. It congratulates the city of Kinston, Pastors T. C. Johnson of the First Baptist Church and J. Wayne Drash of the Gordon Street Church of Christ and their respective congregations upon the Christian attitude displayed in opening their respective church

buildings for the entertainment of the conference sessions.

It will be difficult for vexatious problems relating to the races, which dwell along side of each other in this and other sections of the South, to become acute when such gatherings as Tuesday's are held periodically and such opportunities are offered for mutual discussion and understanding.

Gov. C. Hoey Is Speaker At Bi-Race Meet

By SAM HOOD

(Special to Journal and Guide)

KINSTON, N. C. — The necessity of increasing the moral and spiritual progress along with the state's material prosperity was emphasized by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey in the principal address at the 21st annual meeting of the State Interracial Conference in Gordon Street Church of Christ last week.

The conference lent itself to the general discussion of housing problems and various speakers stressed the mutuality of the problems incident to sub-standard housing and slum conditions regardless of racial lines. Bishop Edwin A. Penick, Raleigh, chairman of the State Commission, presided.

Governor Hoey outlined the progress made by the state along educational lines, declaring that an eighth month's school term is provided for both races.

The speaker observed that the state has erected six new buildings on colored campuses during his administration.

"In 1933," the governor stated, "North Carolina spent \$16,000,000 for educational institutions; in 1940, it will spend \$26,750,000, and in 1941, \$27,000,000."

The governor reviewed the prison record and commended

the parole system for its rehabilitation work. He urged the appointment of local committees throughout the state to assist former prisoners to re-assimilate themselves into useful places.

"The officers of the state are thoroughly imbued with the sense of responsibility of their duties to protect people of all races from mob violence," he continued, "and during my administration there has not been a single lynching in North Carolina."

He concluded with the declaration that both races are living in peace and harmony in North Carolina and are cooperating in the up-building of the commonwealth.

MAN VERSUS DWELLING

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw, who spoke on the same program, contended that the man who lives in the house is more important than the house itself. "Physical improvement is not an end in itself—being a citizen is an asset."

Galt Braxton, editor of the Kinston Free Press and chairman of the local program committee, welcomed the commission at an earlier session in the First Baptist Church.

INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION BOARD CONVENES



MEET TWICE—Members of the North Carolina commission on interracial co-operation met twice this week, at Kinston and Gastonia. Members of the board are shown above. Left to right, first row, are L. R. Reynolds, of Raleigh and Richmond, director; Bishop Edwin A. Penick, of Raleigh, state chairman; Dean James T. Taylor, of North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham; Prof. C. M. Eppes, principal of Greenville negro graded schools; second row, Dr. W. L. Kennedy, chairman of committee on graduate work A. and T. college, Greensboro; J. W. Seabrook, president State Teachers college, Fayetteville, vice president; Dr. Harold L. Trigg, president State Teachers college, Elizabeth City; William R. Johnson, consultant, state department of public welfare; third row, G. V. Cowper, Superior court judge, Kinston; Gurney P. Hood, of Raleigh, chairman of finance committee, and John W. Mitchell, of the extension service of the United States department of agriculture, Greensboro. (Photo by Sam Hood).

Asheville, N. C., CHRONICLE
June 25, 1940

PROMINENT MEN HEARD AT FORUM IN BLUE RIDGE

**Speak On Relations Of
Protestants, Jews,
And Catholics**

BLUE RIDGE, June 25. (Special)—A forum on relations among Protestants, Catholics, and Jews was held here Monday night for the conference on "The Task of the Church in Community Building" with the Rev. A. W. Gottschall, of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, presiding.

Two Jewish rabbis, a minister of the Christian church, a president of a state university, a professor of religion, and an interracial worker participated in the forum. They

were: Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Dr. F. I. Rypins, of Greensboro; the Rev. A. W. Forster, of the Central Christian church, Lexington, Ky.; Rabbi L. Gerstein, of Chattanooga; Dr. Fritz Marti, of the University of Maryland, and R. B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, of the Commission on Interracial cooperation.

Have Much In Common

Dr. Graham said that Jews, Catholics, and Protestants have much in common in their great religious tradition. "From the Jews we get our greatest conception of God, our greatest book, our greatest man, and even our own religion," he said. "Without the Jews there would have been no Catholics, and without the Catholics there would be no Protestants. We have in common this great Christian tradition."

Speaking from the Jewish point of view, Rabbi Rypins said, "It is sometimes amazing to us what peculiar ideas arise in people's minds about the Jews; for example, the idea that all Jews are united in a world-wide union. We wish that we were, but it is far from the true condition."

"Progress toward cooperation between the faiths has seemed pos-

At this point, Rabbi Gerstein added his viewpoint. He said, "One of the great ideals for which Judaism has stood is that of peace. Our doctrine teaches, 'Israel's mission is peace.' The standard of peace is one around which we can all rally and unite to work for."

Relates Experiences

Dr. Marti, who lived for 17 years in Switzerland, told of some of his experiences there. He said, "In 1914 there had grown in Europe a kind of fellowship and feeling of unity between the different races. You didn't need a passport to get from one nation to another. But diplomatic bungling brought on the war and all of this fine spirit was lost. Then the common man began to think of his enemies as swine. Then later Hitler destroyed the feeling of fellowship between nations deliberately. Not until he came was there much race antagonism."

Dr. Fortune mentioned the need of guarding against letting war hysteria bring about an encroach-

ment on our rights. "War weakens the appreciation of the worth of other groups," he said. "If the rights of the Jews or any other group are curtailed, soon our rights will go too. A while ago we heard little about the Jehovah's Witnesses. Then the supreme court ruled that their children would not be exempt from saluting the flag and soon all over the country the sect was persecuted. Now I don't appreciate the worth of the Jehovah's Witnesses, but I do appreciate their rights. The thing we need to guard ourselves against is war hysteria such as that, for the rights of one are the rights of all."

Mr. Eleazer said there are very good reasons why we should be concerned about the status of the negro. He said, "There are health reasons because we cannot be immune from germs as long as the poor negroes are carrying them. Neither does moral contagion know any race line. And there are numerous good economic reasons."

Dr. Graham concluded by pointing out that we can take a lesson from the dictatorships. He said that if democracy is the ideal form of government, there must be some reason why millions of people have given up their rights to dictators. He suggested that it is because we have failed to make true democracy here except on paper, that we must set our own house in order and set an example for the peoples of the rest of the world.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
October 28, 1940

Plans Completed For Interracial Conference Here

**Two Sessions Will Be Held
At Wesley Memorial
Methodist Church**

Plans have been completed for the regional conference on interracial cooperation which will be held here tomorrow.

Two sessions—one starting at 2:30 p. m. and the other at 7:30 p. m.—will be held at Wesley Memorial Methodist Church under the direction of Thomas W. Sprinkle, local attorney. Mr. Sprinkle will preside at the afternoon meeting, and Mayor O. Arthur Kirkman at the night session.

The conference will emphasize four major problems—national defense, housing, economic adjustment and education.

The William Penn High School chorus will render special music at both services.

President F. L. Atkins of State Teachers College, Winston-Salem,

will address the afternoon session, discussing "The College and the Community." Charles F. Carroll, superintendent of city schools, and others will lead a symposium on "Deficiencies of Education," and H. I. F. Nanton, Raleigh, assistant state director of the N. Y. A., will speak on "The Housing Situation in North Carolina."

At the evening session Dean W. C. Jackson of Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, will speak on the subject, "An Interpretation of Four Major Problems;" John W. Mitchell of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Greensboro, will discuss "The Agricultural Point of View in Education," and Dr. John R. Cunningham, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Winston-Salem, will talk on "Threats to Our Democracy."

RACE RELATIONS - 1940 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville, N. C., Times

October 31, 1940

FIRST INTERRACIAL SESSION WILL BE HELD AT 3 O'CLOCK

Asheville, N. C., Times

November 1, 1940

The first session in a regional interracial meeting being sponsored here by the North Carolina Commission on Interracial cooperation was scheduled to open at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Central Methodist church. A second session will be held at 7:30 o'clock tonight.

The commission on interracial cooperation, of which Gov. Clyde R. Hoey is chairman, has sponsored five meetings of this type in other sections of the state. L. R. Reynolds is director of the commission.

Scheduled for the afternoon session was a talk on "A Philosophy of Housing" by Dr. Edward T. Thompson of Duke university; a paper on "The Housing Situation in Asheville" by a member of the local chamber of commerce; a talk on "Education in Democracy" by Supt. R. H. Latham, of the Asheville city schools, followed by a discussion of the subject conducted by A. E. Manley, principal of Stephens-Lee high school.

Speakers at the evening session will be Haywood Parker, D. Hiden Ramsey and William R. Johnson of the State Department of Public Welfare. Mr. Parker will speak on "National Defense and Economic Adjustment" and Mr. Ramsey will speak on "Development and Use of Negro Leadership in Our Program of National Defense." Mr. Johnson's topic has not yet been announced.

The evening session, as well as the afternoon, is open to the public. Asheville persons interested in the meeting include Malcolm Ainsworth, Herbert Caskey, Dr. Louise Ingersoll, Mr. Latham, Mr. Parker, Mr. Ramsey, Holmes Bryson, P. M. Burdette, Dr. Frank Foster, the Rev. C. Grier Davis, A. E. Manley, Dr. L. O. Miller, and W. Norman Watts.

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE TO BE ORGANIZED

Scope Of Old Committee To
Be Broadened Under
Plan Discussed.

Plans for reviving the interracial committee here and broadening its scope were discussed at a regional interracial conference held yesterday at Central Methodist church.

The two-session meeting was one of six held in the state under the auspices of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Speakers at the evening session were William R. Johnson of the state department of public welfare, and D. Hiden Ramsey, of the Asheville Citizen-Times company. The evening session was devoted to a discussion of national defense and economic adjustment. Mr. Ramsey spoke on "The Development and Use of Negro Leadership in Our Program of National Defense", and Mr. Johnson talked on economic adjustment under the defense program.

Rabbi Robert P. Jacobs presided at the afternoon session which featured discussion of housing and education. A paper on "A Philosophy of Housing" by Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke university was read by L. R. Reynolds, director of the commission, after which R. H. Latham, superintendent of Asheville city schools, led a discussion on "Education in a Democracy". Taking part in the discussion were A. E. Manley, principal of Stephens-Lee (negro) school, Lucy S. Herring, a teacher at Stephens-Lee, and

Adella F. Ruffin, assistant supervisor of the NYA domestic training center.

Mr. Reynolds, director of the North Carolina Commission, explained the aims of the organization. He stated that the commission no longer seeks merely to better race relations, but aims at the cooperation of the two races in working out social and economic problems. He suggested that the local committee follow a similar program.

Greensboro, N. C., Record

November 22, 1940

Inter-Racial Group Discussion Is Held

The Guilford County Inter-racial commission met Thursday afternoon at First Baptist church where discussion concerned a report on negro policemen through out the country, which was presented by Misses Alice Peters and Helen Sweet, of Woman's college. Chairman Herbert S. Faulk presided.

The report given by the two girls was compiled from information gathered from questionnaires sent out by the sociological department of the college, under the direction of Dr. Glenn Johnson. The questionnaires were sent to all 48 states and replies were received from 39.

Of the 28 answering, 22 said they had had negro officers in the past or now have them and that they were found to be efficient in discharging their duties. The report showed Chicago was the first city to use negro policemen and the discussion principally concerned the cities of Tulsa, Okla., and Columbus, O. It was shown also that several southern states have adopted the use of negroes as policemen.

Greensboro, N. C., News

November 21, 1940

INTERRACIAL GROUP MEETS.

Miss Helen Sweet, of Woman's college, will be speaker at the session of Guilford County Interracial committee at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at First Baptist church. Herbert Falk, chairman of the group, will preside. Miss Sweet will discuss results of sociological study of negro policemen in the south.

RACE RELATIONS* 1940 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville, N. C., Times
June 28, 1940

RACE IS THEME OF WEATHERFORD AT BLUE RIDGE

Explains Main Attitudes
Toward Negro Status
Of Today.

BLUE RIDGE, June 28. (Special) Dr. W. D. Weatherford, director of the conference here on "The Task of the Church in Community Building," spoke to a meeting of the group Wednesday night.

Dr. Weatherford spoke to the ministers, teachers, and guests on the subject, "Attitudes Toward the Race Question." He has been writing on the negro question for more than 30 years, some of his books being: "Race Relations," "The Negro from Africa to America," "Negro Life in the South," and "A Survey of the Negro Boy in Nashville, Tenn."

"Religion and race in the South have always been inextricably interwoven," he said. "We are always anxious to use religion as a cloak to cover over any of our sins. Slaves were brought to this country because they needed workers and the Indians did not make good ones. But the first negroes brought over had the status of indentured servants rather than of slaves; it was a long time before the word even appeared over here."

Three Attitudes Today

Dr. Weatherford discussed the three predominant attitudes toward the negro today: "There is a group which believes that there are superior races, with the nordic as the superior and the negro as the most inferior. They say that every advantage should be given to the superior races so that they can develop as much as possible and maintain their place and purity of blood. They have a brutal disregard for those who have made less advancement. The conclusion of such a doctrine is that the whole gospel of religion must go because it teaches the value and equality of all persons."

"Franz Boaz and others maintain that there is no discoverable difference between the races that all are equal in aptitude and capacity

though they may not have equality in opportunity. They show that the superior achievement of the white races does not mean that they have superior ability. Their conclusion is that the easiest solution to the race problem is through inter-marriage.

"I cannot follow either belief, though I agree with the second position except in their solution of the problem. We cannot solve the problem by inter-marriage because of the long social and psychological heritage of both races that make them incompatible. Few such marriages have proved successful. Not only that but few negroes want or are even interested in inter-marriage with the whites. They want to keep their blood pure as well as we do."

"We must face four facts about the problem. Through the centuries we have built up characteristics making us different in our attitudes. Moreover, it is not necessary that we all be alike to respect one another. Every race has a contribution to make, because some are better fitted to certain jobs than others. Every individual is scared in the sight of God because each is intrinsically worthwhile. If each is sacred, then each must be capable of being saved."

"There are practical applications of this that we can make. The acid test of our religion is not in the correctness of our creed but in our attitude toward our brother in black. We must do something to change the indifference of so many people to the question. And we have an obligation to help the negro have a new appreciation of his own worth, for through the years they have tended to lose it."

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald

PAUL GREEN TO SPEAK AT RACE CONFERENCE

Elizabeth City, Oct. 13. (AP)—Paul Green will deliver the principal address at a district conference on interracial cooperation here tomorrow and is expected to explain the work he and Richard Wright, Negro author, are doing on dramatizing Wright's novel, "Native Son."

Other speakers will include Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; H. L. Trigg and J. W. Seabrook, both Negro college presidents; Herbert Peele, Elizabeth City newspaper editor; Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, Duke University sociologist; H. T. F. Nan-

ton of Raleigh, authority on housing; and N. C. Newbold, head of the State Education Department's Division on Negro Education. The sessions will last through the afternoon and evening.

RACIAL MEETINGS OPEN OCTOBER 14

Raleigh (N.C.)
Elizabeth City Session to Open
Series of Six Regional
News Conferences

Elizabeth City, Oct. 9.—The North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation will sponsor six regional conferences during October. The first of these will be held in Elizabeth City on October 14. Other dates and places are Rocky Mount, October 17; Lumberton, October 24; High Point, October 29; Statesville, October 30; and Asheville, October 31.

There will be afternoon and evening sessions of the Elizabeth City conference. Principal speakers in the afternoon will be Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, Duke University; Paul Green, the dramatist, on "Why We Are Dramatizing 'Native Son'"; and H. T. F. Nanton, Raleigh editor. George R. Little will preside.

Principal speakers for the evening session will be J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville, H. L. Trigg of Elizabeth City, and Dr. Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina. Dr. N. C. Newbold will preside.

Topics for the conferences will be problems of national defense, housing, economic adjustment, and education.

The local sponsoring committee for the Elizabeth City conference is headed by George R. Little. Other members are J. K. Wilson, Senator W. I. Halstead, Herbert Peele, George Haskett, Dr. H. K. King, the Rev. G. F. Hill, the Rev. C. W. Cartwright, E. F. Colson, H. L. Trigg, the Rev. G. H. Spaulding, J. R. Fleming.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
October 14, 1940

Interracial Meet Is Started Here

Public Especially Invited
To Hear Paul Green's
Address Today

The public sessions of the regional interracial conference opened at 2:30 this afternoon with Herbert Peele, editor of The Daily Advance, welcoming representatives of both races to the discussions at the parish house of Christ Episcopal Church.

George R. Little Sr., who presided, invited both white and colored who were unable because of business to make the afternoon session to be on hand for the evening program starting at 7:30.

"This is a public discussion," he explains, "and we want everybody who is interested in bettering relations between the two races to attend."

He said that some, interested in the sessions, had got the mistaken impression that the meeting was to be a private instead of a public conference.

Chairman Little pointed out that it would not be too late for those receiving their afternoon papers to arrive in time for Paul Green's feature address.

The Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright plans to discuss late this afternoon the work he and Richard Wright are doing in dramatizing Wright's best-selling novel, "Native Son." Green is the last speaker on the afternoon program.

Speakers on the evening program include Frank Graham, president of the Greater University of North Carolina; H. L. Trigg, president of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College; and J. W. Seabrook, president of the Fayetteville State Teachers College.

The choir from the college here will furnish the music at the evening session. The P. W. Moore high school chorus sang at the afternoon meeting.

Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley of the bureau of Employment Security in Washington; Dr. Edgar

T. Thompson, Duke University Sociologist; and H. T. F. Nanton of Raleigh, authority on housing, spoke during the first part of the afternoon session.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
October 9, 1940

Green To Address Interracial Meet

Dramatist to Explain His
and Wright's Work on
Novel, Native Son

Paul Green, Pulitzer Prize winning dramatist, will explain why he and Richard Wright, Negro novelist, are now working on a dramatization of "Native Son," Wright's widely heralded novel, at the interracial conference here Monday.

Green's explanation of what the two authors hope to accomplish through their play will be the feature address of the regional meeting here, sponsored by N. C. Commission Interracial Cooperation.

Six of these conferences will be held in North Carolina. The other five will be in Rocky Mount, Lumberton, High Point, Statesville and Asheville.

Two college presidents will be the Negro speakers on the program, announced today by G. R. Little, chairman of the committee on interracial cooperation here.

President H. L. Trigg of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College and President J. W. Seabrook of the Fayetteville State Teachers College will speak at the evening session. President Trigg's subject will be Economic Adjustment and Education. President J. W. Seabrook's topic will be the Overview of the Commission.

In the afternoon session, opening at 2:30 in the Parish House of Christ Episcopal Church, Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley of the Bureau of Employment Security at Washington, D. C., will discuss Defense Industries and the Negro Worker.

Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke University, national authority on sociology, will discuss housing and health at the afternoon session. H. T. F. Nanton of Raleigh will follow up Thompson's address with a description of the Housing Situation in North Carolina.

Paul Green's address will climax the afternoon meeting.

Music for the meeting will be provided by the P. W. Moore high school chorus and the Elizabeth City State Teachers College choir. In the evening session, beginning at 7:30, President Trigg and President Seabrook will speak. Frank Graham, president of the Greater University of North Carolina, Editor Herbert Peele, the Rev. G. F. Hill, and the Rev. H. K. King will also take part in the conference. The Rev. C. M. Cartwright, board of trustees of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, will preside at the afternoon session.

Near Paul Green

Here's a last minute reminder of the interracial conference at the parish house this afternoon and tonight.

If you get your paper early, you may still have time, as you read this, to get to the conference for Paul Green's speech, on the program of the afternoon session.

If you get your paper late, there is still opportunity to attend the night session.

Let's give this conference the best attendance of any group in the State.

Lumberton, N. C. Robinsonian
October 25, 1940

Inter-Racial Group Views Defense As Mutual Ground For Cooperation

Mrs. W. T. Bost Declares Problem Is To Make Democracy Work.

National defense as a common ground for establishment of improved inter-racial relations was stressed by speakers in the first district Interracial Commission conference here yesterday, while housing, health, education and domestic economy were discussed as fields for advancement and readjustment.

A group of about six white persons and sixty negroes attended the afternoon and night sessions of the conference, conducted in the basement of the First Baptist church Sunday School building. Principal speaker was Mrs. W. T. Bost, of Raleigh, state commissioner of public welfare, who declared America's greatest problem is to "make democracy work," and that "the best place to start is at that level of American life which has realized least from it."

"In the welfare of the people of the country as a whole lies its true defense," Mrs. Bost asserted. "Health, equal educational opportunity and the chance to work are the tests of a real democracy. Ours is the task of putting that democracy into action."

Outlines Program.

Rev. Edgar B. Fisher, pastor of Chestnut St. Methodist church, presided over the evening program, which also was featured by a talk by J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville, negro, who pointed out that the commission was principally

interested in encouraging understanding among people of good will in both the white and colored races, and that legal action in defense of rights was regarded only as a last resort.

He outlined the objectives of the commission—which include improved housing and farm tenancy, an inter-racial Sunday observance, a home for delinquent negro girls and a home for feeble-minded negro children—and praised the loyalty of the negro "when he is treated with respect and kindness," as evidenced in the South in the civil war.

Touching on the defense theme of the conference, Seabrook pointed out that while aliens frequently are charged with subversive activities, the American negro is practically never known to be unpatriotic.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was opened by selections by the Fairmont Negro Glee club, which sang "America, The Beautiful" and "God Bless America"

Senator-Nominee H. E. Stacy welcomed the group, composed almost entirely of negroes, and said national defense is not confined to any race or creed but of necessity must embrace a unity of races in order that the united efforts of both white and negro races may advance the cause.

Keynote address of the afternoon was Housing and Health by Dr. E. Norfleet Gardner of Henderson, who said interracial conferences deal with the making of good citizens. He took proper housing as it relates to moral and

physical health, and extolled the benefits derived when negroes live in clean and pleasant homes.

Link In Defense.

Negro Farm Agent S. T. Brooks pinch-hitting for J. W. Mitchell, negro head of the U. S. department of agriculture at Greensboro, discussed rural life as a link in the chain being forged in national defense. He advocated better gardens for negroes and was stopped once by Mr. Reynolds who inquired of Brooks if white landlords disapproved of their negro tenants having gardens. Brooks replied that he had not found this to be the case in many instances and said he is emphasizing the need for each negro family to have a garden, a brood sow, a milk cow and plenty of hens in order to produce food for home consumption and for those who have been, and will be, called to military training.

Bessie McNair, negress, told of the investigations that she and others have made regarding their race and that where negroes have had a chance to learn and be educated they have improved their living conditions.

J. Q. Beckwith spoke to the group telling them to stand by their race, to have pride of race and to patronize their doctors, lawyers and stand by their educators.

Father Cyril Keeting and Tom Bost spoke briefly at the conference.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
November 1, 1940

Interracial Plans Are Discussed

Members of the white and negro races, at the close last night of a regional interracial conference held at Central Methodist church, discussed plans for revivifying the local interracial committee and of broadening its scope.

The two-session meeting here was one of six held in the state under auspices of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and L. R. Reynolds, director of the commission, explained that that organization no longer seeks merely to better race relations, but aims at the cooperation of the two races in working out social and economic problems. He suggested that the local committee follow a similar program.

William R. Johnson, of the state department of public welfare, and D. Hiden Ramsey, of the Asheville Citizen-Times company, made addresses at the evening session, which

was devoted to a discussion of national defense and economic adjustment. Mr. Johnson talked on economic adjustment under the defense program, and Mr. Ramsey's subject was "The Development and Use of Negro Leadership in Our Program of National Defense."

At the afternoon session, Rabbi Robert P. Jacobs presided and opened the meeting. The topics at this opening session were housing and education.

Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke university was unable to be present, and his paper on "A Philosophy of Housing" was read by L. R. Reynolds, director of the commission, after which R. H. Latham, superintendent of the Asheville city schools, lead a symposium on "Education in a Democracy." Taking part in the discussion were A. E. Manley, principal of Stephens-Lee (negro) school, Lucy S. Herring, a teacher at Stephens-Lee and Adella F. Ruffin, assistant supervisor of the NYA domestic training center.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
October 30, 1940

Interracial Meeting Is Slated Here

Housing, education in a democracy, national defense and economic adjustment, and use of negro leadership in the defense program are among topics to be discussed at an interracial meeting to be held at Central Methodist church Thursday. Sessions will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:30 in the evening, both open to the public.

The meeting here is one of six regional meetings held under auspices of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial co-operation. The commission is headed by Governor Hoey as chairman, and L. R. Reynolds is the director. The other five meetings, at other points in the state, already have been held.

The problems of housing and education will be discussed at the afternoon session, and the program calls for papers on "A Philosophy of Housing," by Dr. Edward T. Thompson of Duke university; and "Education in a Democracy," by R. H. Latham, superintendent of the city schools, with a discussion of the subject led by A. E. Manley, principal of Stephens-Lee (negro) high school.

At the night session Haywood Parker, Asheville attorney, is on the program for a paper on "National Defense and Economic Adjustment," and William R. Johnson, of the state department of public education, is scheduled to speak on a subject not yet announced. Also

on the evening's program is a talk by D. Hiden Ramsey on "Development and Use of Negro Leadership in Our Program of National Defense."

Greensboro, N. C. News
October 28, 1940

HIGH POINT PLANNING INTERRACIAL MEETING

Fourth Of Series Of Conferences In State To Be Conducted Tuesday.

Greensboro Daily News Bureau
106½ W. Washington. Telephone 2873
HIGH POINT, Oct. 27.—High Point will be host to the fourth of a series of six North Carolina conferences on interracial co-operation on Tuesday with two conference sessions slated for Wesley Memorial Methodist church. It was learned from Thomas W. Sprinkle, chairman of the local meeting.

The conference is being held under the auspices of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation, of which Bishop Edwin A. Penick, of Raleigh, is chairman, and L. R. Reynolds, of Raleigh, director.

The opening session will start at 2:30 p. m., with Mr. Sprinkle presiding. Emphasis will be directed toward four major problems: National defense, housing, economic adjustment and education.

Mayor O. Arthur Kirkman will welcome the visitors from the area surrounding High Point, including Greensboro, to the city, and the William Penn negro high school chorus will provide a musical program.

F. L. Atkins, president of State Teachers college, Winston-Salem, will deliver the opening address, and his subject will be "The College and the Community." Charles F. Carroll, superintendent of High Point city schools, and a group of others will lead a symposium on the topic, "Deficiencies of Education." H. F. Nanton, Raleigh, assistant state director of the national youth administration, will discuss "The Housing Situation in North Carolina."

The evening session will convene at 7:30 o'clock with Mayor Kirkman presiding. Dean W. C. Jackson of Woman's college, Greensboro, will deliver an address on the subject, "An Interpretation of Four Major Problems." John W. Mitchell, of the United States department of agriculture, Greensboro, will speak on "The Agricultural Point of View in Education." Dr. John R. Cunningham, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Winston-Salem, will discuss "Threats to Our Democracy."

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
February 10, 1940

Local Inter-racial Commission To Be Reorganized

A meeting for reorganization of the Gaston unit of the State Inter-racial Commission will be held Monday night at 7:30 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church hut.

Election of officers, formation of a plan of activities and general reorganization of the Gaston unit and its work will make up the meeting's program.

Dr. J. H. Henderlite, pastor of First Presbyterian church, who had held the presidency of the Gaston inter-racial unit for some time, resigned in December due to his health.

In the absence of J. W. Atkins, temporary president, who is confined to his home with illness, W. Gunter, well known local civic leader will preside at the reorganization meeting Monday night.

Plans for the State inter-racial meeting, to which Gastonia will be host April 11, will be formed. L. R. Reynolds of Raleigh, secretary of the State body, will be present Monday night to aid in reorganization of the local unit and to explain detailed plans for the State meeting to be held here.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
February 13, 1940

Dr. McDill Heads Gaston Inter-Racial Committee

Local Group Reorganizes; Plans Discussed for State-wide Meeting Here April 11.

During a most impressive meeting of the Gaston Inter-racial Commission at the First Presbyterian hut Monday evening, February 12,

Dr. T. H. McDill, pastor of the First A. R. P. church, was elected president. Other officers include Director H. C. McDowell, of Lincoln Academy, vice-president; J. W. Atkins, Gastonia Daily Gazette, secretary-treasurer, and Maude M. Jeffers, assistant secretary.

Chairman C. W. Gunter of the city school board presided over the meeting in the absence of the temporary chairman, J. W. Atkins, who was ill and unable to attend. Rev. I. M. Ellis, acting pastor of the church during the illness of Dr. J. H. Henderlite, was host to the large group of white and Negro citizens present.

L. R. Reynolds, state director of the commission, made a most informative talk on the work of the commission. He said that we are hedged about with bristling situations that test our best but that they may be solved by cooperation of the races. The tentative program of the State Inter-racial Commission meeting to be held at the First Presbyterian church, Gastonia, on April 11 was discussed and approved by Chairman Gunter and the group.

Mr. Gunter appointed as steering committee to plan for the April meeting Rev. I. M. Ellis, Brice T. Dickson, J. W. Atkins, T. C. Tillman, H. C. McDowell and Maude M. Jeffers.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Gaston unit would be held at the Presbyterian church hut on April 1 at 7:30 p. m. Final plans for the state-wide meeting would be made.

The group felt that the Gaston unit should be a properly functioning organization not only for the effective entertainment of the forthcoming meeting in April but also as a continuing body to operate along the principles adopted and in areas of activity followed by the State Inter-racial Commission.

Shelby, N. C. Star
March 7, 1940

Interracial Meeting To Be Held Here On Next Monday Night

An interracial meeting will be held at Waddell Chapel Zion church on Buffalo street in Shelby on Monday night, March 11, at 8 o'clock at which time Rev. D. C. Garland will speak in an effort to counteract the poison "isms" that are imposed upon the people.

The meeting has the sponsorship of Waddell Chapel Zion church of which Rev. J. J. Wells is pastor, Mt. Calvary church of which Rev. J. A. Dawkins is pastor, Roberts Tabernacle of which Rev. W. F. Jones is pastor.

White as well as colored people who are interested in combatting the growth and spread of evil influences floating around and their teachings through affiliated organizations, are invited and urged to attend.

Seats will be reserved for white friends who are interested in improving the relations and understanding between the races, and in combating the evil influences of certain "isms."

The American Loyalty league, of which Rev. D. C. Garland is president, and Rev. G. E. Hall, secretary, the statement announcing the meeting declares that the league has for its purpose the suppression and eradication of these poisonous "isms" among negroes by informing them of their evils, and false doctrines generally spread by foreign agitators. These detrimental doctrines are inimical to pure real Americanism and tends to destroy the good will, understanding, and racial cooperation in the south between the two races. It is stated that the league strictly is unpolitical and is patriotic, religious and educational organization organized to preserve the good will and the sympathetic understanding among the races, and to defend and advocate the ideals of pure real Americanism which have brought the negro citizenry to its present position.

White and negro speakers for the occasion will be named later. Music will be furnished by all three of the church choirs, and the vocal Brown choir.

Shelby, N. C. Star
March 12, 1940

Inter-Racial Meet Addressed By Editor

Editor Lee B. Weathers and Dr. D. C. Garland were the principal speakers last night at an inter-racial meeting held at Waddell colored church on Buffalo street. Dr. Garland warned the negroes not to follow the poisonous pleas of Communism and advised them that the negro's best friends are the white folks of the south where the races have a mutual interest in each others' welfare.

Editor Weathers praised them for their progress since slavery, commended them for having purchased homes and reminded them that the white people furnish them free schools, fire protection, streets and sidewalks and are interested in their health. He admonished them to be thrifty, dependable and to do their work thoroughly, whatever it might be. "If you are a washerwoman, be a good one. If it falls your lot to plow, be a good plow hand. If you sweep and clean, be thorough in your work and you will be rewarded in proportion to your ability," he said.

N. Wilkesboro N. C., News
March 14, 1940

Interracial Meet Very Successful

By R. V. HORTON

The interracial meeting held at Rickard's chapel A. M. E. Zion church under the direction of Revs. S. R. Lomax and R. V. Horton, marks another milestone in American civilization when outstanding members of both races met to discuss problems as it relates for the well being of all American people. After a short devotion the speaker of the evening was introduced by Rev. Horton, who gave the people to know that Rev. Garland was no stranger to him, mentioning how they had worked together in Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. He also spoke of the eight years Rev. Garland spent in Africa as a missionary for the A. M. E. Zion church, and he came to warn of the un-

seen hazard that serves to jeopardize the lives of the American people.

The speaker did not hesitate to tell his hearers that here in the Southland is the best place to live, where we have friends and where races understand each other, and I am asking that we do not allow any foreign agitator to break up this feeling, and we can only keep this feeling by cultivating a workable understanding and by fighting Communism on every hand, notwithstanding it is said that one should never cross the bridge before they get to it. However I must say that I believe that there in these mountains we are not far from its direct baneful influence, and it is also believed that both races are actually engaged in spreading its doctrine. It is sad, the speaker said, to see the school children in Russia at high noon when they are called to march out and with one accord make three loud yells "there is no God." This is instilled into the minds of pure souls that could be converted into great Christians.

The speaker closed by recommending the great God of Heaven that has brought us through the ages, and with God's help we have made America the greatest nation on earth today. He urged his hearers not to shake hands with any foreign agitators but keep a workable and sympathetic friendship with the white south.

Rev. Garland then introduced Mr. John R. Prevette, who came to rostrum with a broad smile and gripping personality, carrying the American flag in his hand. Mr. Prevette began at once to give its symbols, and for a few minutes held the interest of the entire audience, giving the history of the flag and how the people of yesterday lost their blood to make and preserve it and how that even today we are willing to do the same.

Mr. W. P. Kelly, secretary of North Wilkesboro's Commerce Bureaus, did not choose to speak but voiced heartily his approval.

Mr. J. C. Reins, postmaster of the Damascus Baptist church, North Wilkesboro, with few the glee club of the Lincoln words gave the people to know Heights high school, and the that there are principles if one quartet of North Wilkesboro. possess which demand the respect of others, and he or she can be a worthwhile citizen. The music through the session was rendered by the junior choir.

N.C. Interracial Cooperation Group Will Open Its Meeting At Kinston On Next Tuesday

Gastonia, April 6 —(AP)—The North Carolina commission on interracial cooperation will hold its 21st annual state conference at Kinston next Tuesday and here Thursday.

A program released today explained that the executive committee had decided to hold the conference this year in two sections of the state.

The sessions here will be in the First Presbyterian church.

At the morning meeting Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke university will speak on "housing and race relations"; Dr. Lee M. Brooks of the University of North Carolina will lecture on housing and illustrate with charts; and these discussions will be conducted on the effects of bad housing on:

Health, Dr. Walter J. Hughes of the state health department; behavior, William R. Johnson of the state department of public welfare; the farm family, J. W. Mitchell of the U. S. department of agriculture extension service; illiteracy, Miss E. Louise Cooper of the WPA and adult education program; negro and people generally, H. T. F. Nanton, North Carolina housing authority.

An address by Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, director of the adult education program, will follow.

At the afternoon session Dean Van Hecke of the University of North Carolina law school will make a statement on a law school for negroes. President James E. Shepard or his representative and Dr. W. L. Kennedy will talk on graduate courses at North Carolina A. and T. college; Mayor Ben Douglas of Charlotte will speak on that city's housing program, and reports will be heard from the planning committee and the governor's commission on occupational trends.

The commission's annual report will be submitted at the night meeting and addresses will be delivered by President David D. Jones of Bennett College and Episcopal Bishop Edwin A. Penick, state chairman of the commission.

The Kinston program will be identical with the one here in many respects.

Speakers programmed for that meeting not included here are Dr. Rupert Vance of the University of

North Carolina; Jonathan Daniels, director of the national public housing conference; Governor Hoey, and President R. P. Daniel of Shaw university.

Statesville, N. C. Daily
April 6, 1940

The Interracial Group Will Meet

Gastonia, April 6.—Plans have been completed for the western section of the 21st annual state conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation to be held here Thursday, April 11. This meeting is for the western half of the state, the eastern sectional meeting being held at Kinston on April 9.

"Going Forward Together," is the conference slogan and emphasis is to be laid this year on "Housing to Rural and Urban." There will be three sessions, at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:45 p. m., all in the First Presbyterian church auditorium. Among the principal speakers will be Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, of Duke University; Dr. Lee M. Brooks, of the University of North Carolina; Dean Van Hecke of the University Law School; President James E. Shepard of A. and T. College; Dean W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro; Mayor Ben Douglas of Charlotte; President David D. Jones of Bennett College, and Bishop Edwin A. Penick.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
April 26, 1940

INTER-RACIAL MEETING

Some sixty leaders in the work of Negro Scouting in the Piedmont Council representing 16 of the 21 troops scattered through the 11 counties of the council met at the council headquarters on last Sunday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the work of Scouting for Negro boys and in the summer camping program.

The meeting was called by J. W. Atkins, chairman on interracial activities of Piedmont Council and the meeting proved to be one of the most successful and inspirational held in the interest of Negro boys. Mr. Atkins presided over the meeting and nearly two and one-half hours were spent in serious consideration of the program of Scouting. President Bismarck Capps, Vice President M. V. Whitesides, Vice President Dr. R. W. Carver of Hickory and Scout Executive Schiele led in the various discussions as did

T. C. Tillman, principal of the Highland school and chairman of the Gaston county Negro court of honor. Reports from troops showed that the majority of the Negro troops in the council had adopted the troop standards and that they were preparing themselves to attend the camp this summer at Lincoln Academy.

Nathaniel Barber of Gastonia was elected chairman of the camp committee and was directed to select four other Negro Scouters to serve with him.

Bi-racial Body Points the Way to N.C. Justice

DURHAM, N.C. — The report of the findings committee of the North Carolina Committee on Negro Affairs made its report on the educational, economic, civic and political needs of the State to full committee at a recent session, held at North Carolina College.

Cites State Needs

Among the educational needs cited by the group led by Prof. J. A. Tarpley, supervisor of colored schools, Greensboro are: Representation for colored on State, city and county policy forming boards; equalization of salaries, equitable distribution of State educational funds, increased appropriations for vocational training, provision for sick leave and retirement for teachers.

Needs State, City Jobs

The report on the economic phase by W. D. Hill, comptroller of the N. C. Mutual, cited the need for more State, county and municipal jobs — created out of communal taxes — jobs in public utilities, and the adjustment of racial barriers in labor unions.

Political needs cited by the group led by L. E. Austin, editor of the Carolina Times, included the registration of every eligible colored voter; that churches and schools should join in the fight for political emancipation, and legal action in cases where the right of suffrage is denied — in every instance.

Dr. A. Henningburg's group on civic and social welfare cited the need for leadership on the part

of youth and urged encouragement of those who have had a wide level or a wider line of interests in social, civic and occupational adjustment, and who at the same time know how to develop those techniques to which we can look for future development.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 26, 1940

HENDERSON MAN TALKS AT RACIAL CONFERENCE

Lumberton, Oct. 25.—(AP)—Dr. E. Norfleet Gardner of Henderson told a district interracial conference here yesterday that the health and morals of the Negro are dependent upon better living conditions.

Proper housing, he said, is the basis of dignified living.

S. T. Brooks, Robeson County Negro farm agent, advocated a balanced farming program for home consumption and to strengthen the rural life link in the chain of national defense.

L. R. Reynolds of Raleigh, director of the North Carolina Interracial Commission, presided.

Burlington, N. C., Times-News
October 29, 1940

EXCHANGE MEMBERS PROGRAM TO DEAL WITH RACIAL AIMS

Negro Educators Will Appear As Speakers; Theme Halting Racial Feelings.

A program designed to foster better racial relationships will be staged tonight by the local Exchange club at its weekly meeting at the Alamance hotel.

C. J. Johnson and C. S. Scott, principal and coach, respectively, at Jordan Sellars negro high school, are to be the featured speakers of the evening.

A male chorus under the direction of W. J. Fisher will also participate in the program.

Johnson's theme will be "Halting Racial Feeling," and Scott is to talk concerning community cooperation.

Racial Meet Holds Forum On Education

(Special to The Journal)
High Point.—The district conference on interracial relations got under way Tuesday afternoon with a welcome by Mayor O. Arthur Kirkman, who was hopeful over the good basis on which interracial relations rest now in this host city. Thomas S. Sprinkle, local attorney, presided.

President F. L. Atkins of Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, emphasized what he termed the need for vocational education in this state's institutions and the need for making education more vital in the life of the people generally. The college today, he commented, is for the rank and file of the people; but it has not always been so—at one time it was for leaders only, persons who had a background of wealth.

Interesting comment developed during a forum discussion on "Deficiencies in Education," led by Charles F. Carroll, superintendent of High Point schools; Mrs. J. W. McGuinn, local director of adult education; John W. Moore, superintendent of Winston-Salem schools; J. A. Tarpley of Greensboro, principal of Dudley School, and S. E. Furford, principal of William Penn High School here.

During the discussions it was pointed out that there is a larger number of Negro men in Negro schools than white men in white schools because the fields open to Negroes with an education are so much more limited than those open to white men with training.

Warm discussion developed over the differential in salaries of white and colored teachers doing similar work, with Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, leading the comment.

It was also contended that the curriculae in schools today failed to take into consideration sufficiently the changing times. Adult education today, in the consensus of those present, was making up for things previously ignored by which were of considerable importance in education.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
April 11, 1940

Inter-racial Group In Session In City Today

The North Carolina Interracial Commission held its first session at the First Presbyterian church here at 10 a. m. today at which time the devotionals were conducted by Dr. J. H. Henderlite, pastor. Music was furnished by the Highland high school chorus under direction of Miss Frances Glasgo, music teacher.

Welcome remarks were given by Secretary Brice T. Dickson of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce who stated that the relations between the two races in Gastonia and Gaston county are very satisfactory.

He further stated that the world today would not have such adverse conditions existing if relations were as they are in Gastonia.

"Gastonia is proud to have the commission meet here," he stated, "and bids each of you welcome."

The response was given by G. H. Ferguson, assistant director of Negro education and head of Teacher Training, State Department of Education, Raleigh.

Dr. W. A. Stanbury, vice-chairman, of Asheville, gave the introductory remarks and introduced the speakers who spoke on various phases of "Housing, Rural and Urban."

After talks on housing by Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke University and Dr. Lee M. Brooks of the University of North Carolina a report was made by Miss E. Louise Cooper, state supervisor of WPA and state aid supervisor on the progress of the adult education program in North Carolina. Mention was made of the fact that the average age of the adult illiterates is 35 when about half of their years are ahead of them. It was stated that there are 102,000 Negroes in the state who cannot sign their names.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morris, director of adult education, made a plea for support of the adult education program.

R. M. Schiele, Scout executive of the Piedmont Council told of the Scouting program which had been possible 20 years ago for Negro boys

I do not expect the race problem to be solved by this conference today. Neither do I expect the housing problem to be solved by this conference. But this I do believe that any contribution made by this conference, or any other, toward the solution of the housing problem will be at the same time a contribution toward the solution of the race problem. And likewise, any contribution made toward the solution of our problems of illiteracy, share-tenancy, education, health, etc., are also contributions toward the solution of our race problem. For our problem of race relationships is in large part made up of all these other social and economic problems of North Carolina and of the South. It may be that today you are witnessing the beginning of a new type of program in the conferences sponsored by the North Carolina Interracial Commission. It is a program which recognizes the interrelationships of all our social and economic problems.

J. W. Atkins explained the bookmobile service made possible for white and Negro citizens throughout the county. Miss Barbara Eaker was introduced by Mr. Atkins. She explained that there was a circulation of 2000 books for Negroes last month and that the interest was increasing.

Committees on findings and on appreciation were appointed by Dr. Stanbury.

A very large group of delegates from other sections of the state came at noon to attend the afternoon program.

The program for the evening session at 7:45 is as follows:

Music—Lincoln Academy Chorus.
Invocation—Dr. H. C. McDowell.
Commission's Annual Report.

Address—"Lights and Shadows in Race Relations"—President David D. Jones, Bennett College.

Music.
Address—Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, D. D., State Chairman of the Commission.

Music.
Benediction.

Housing And Race Problem.

Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, of the faculty of Duke University, spoke on the relationship between housing and the race problem, emphasizing the fact that privacy and respect are fostered by family life these being as important and perhaps more so than health sanitation and comfort. Dr. Thompson said in part:

To improve race relations in North Carolina it would seem to be a good idea to begin by putting our houses in order, or better, by putting our houses in order.

The problem of housing is being widely discussed all over the United States today. We used to think of housing as something pertaining only to the big cities of the North and West. We have been accustomed to thinking of slums only in connection with these big cities so much so that it never occurred to us that we had slums in our smaller Southern cities and towns. And certainly no one ever dreamed that we had such things as slums in the country.

But gradually the awful truth is dawning on some of us: we not only have slums in our North Carolina towns and cities but also we have slums in the North Carolina countryside. We have rural slums. With this realization we are beginning to understand that housing like charity, begins at home.

At future State conferences I hope we shall discuss race relations in terms of farming, race relations in terms of income and occupations, race relations in terms of education, etc. But today we are to discuss race relations in the concrete terms of housing.

As a matter of fact housing ramifies out into so many things—into health, into family life, into education, into tenancy and sharecropping, into income, etc. Homemaking begins with the land itself which must be protected from wasting

its fertility. It calls for social and economic standards below which no one will be allowed to sink. It calls for social planning. It calls for all these things, and the improvement of race relations is involved in them all.

Various speakers on today's program will discuss these various aspects of housing with you but here I want simply to call attention to two things which I hope you will not overlook.

The first is the matter of privacy. You will make a mistake if you think of the housing problem simply in terms of health, sanitation and certain modern conveniences as important as these things are. The first function of a home is to provide a place—some hut, cave, or den—into which a person or a family can retire. We do not become persons and human beings until and unless we experience the world of other people but neither do we become persons and human beings until and unless we have some place of retreat where we can assimilate and incorporate the experiences of the world into the fiber of our lives. It is not wholesome to ever ourselves too long nor too often from the company and society of other people but neither is it wholesome to live in the crowd too much. When the world is too much with us, when we have little or no private lives, we subject ourselves to every wind of doctrine that comes along. We are washed back and forth by propaganda, by every sort of appeal, by whims, fads, fashion, politicians, demagogues, etc. The individual who has no private life has no central core of stability, of character, of personality. Without privacy individuals merely react to suggestion and advertising.

Of course privacy also is connected with decency. Lack of privacy and decency is depicted in the following quotation describing a sordid scene in a slum in Evansville, Indiana:

"The people had the same hopeless look, with not a gleam of inspiration on a single face, some were sad and some were sullen. There was a curious similarity in their expression, and in their clothing to their rooms that made all seem under the same blighting spell. There was not the least attempt at privacy; children swarmed in and out; men and women put their heads in and out of the door; heavy feet passed noisily down the corridor; boys fought on the stairway; old hags scolded, babies cried.

Pneumonia claimed its toll in winter and gave us many patients, when icy rain dripped through the leaky roofs and cold winds whistled through the loose casings. . . . There was no effort to preserve decency. Men, women, and children crowded into one room together . . . how awful the ruin! But the awful thing was when the whole family took it as a matter of course. How could we expect children of the slums to have any true ideals, that there should come one architect, one author, or even one decent citizen? How could they vote for civic improvement or stand for churches or schools with no family privacy, no sanctity of home life? All kinds of girls met there the serious problem where to meet their young men friends. The daily lesson of slum life, of low standards, vile living, obscenity, profanity and impurity is bound to be dwarfing and debasing to the children who are in the midst of it." Without privacy personal dignity is impossible.

The problem of housing, therefore, is not merely a matter of health and convenience but also a matter of personality. And there is no such thing as a wholesome personality without privacy. I hope this conference will not overlook this highly important matter of privacy.

The second consideration which I wish to mention is the fact that housing is vitally connected with self-respect and status. I know that these are intangibles and imponderables. They are hard to describe and harder to measure but they are just as real as brick and stone and mortar. To lose one's status and self-respect is almost equivalent to losing one's life, and sometimes is. To put a man in a good home is not only to change his own conception of himself but also to change the conception that other people have of him, that is, to raise his status, his position in the community.

Some of you in this audience, perhaps, have read Arnold Bennett's novel Clayhanger. When young Edwin Clayhanger finally realized his wish to having a room of his own in which to live these were the thoughts that ran through his head:

"Then there was the square hall, positively a room, that alone impelled him to new life; when he thought of it at all, the scientific kitchen, the reception room, four large bedrooms, the vast scullery

... he thrilled to fine impulses, he took courage, he braced himself by the inspiration of a new house. He meant to be social, to impress himself upon others, to move about, to form connections, to be Edwin Clayhanger, an individual in the town ... to live."

Housing and Cooperation

Dr. Lee M. Brooks of the faculty of the University of North Carolina, speaking on "Housing and Cooperation" said that there is a good deal about housing that reminds one of heaven and there is a bad deal about our communities that reminds one of another place." Dr. Brooks said in part:

Mrs. Well-to-do dreamed that she had died and found herself facing St. Peter. With full dowager-like dignity and assurance: "Where is my heavenly mansion?" St. Peter points: "That little hut over there, that's yours." Mrs. Well-to-do: "But isn't that mansion on the hill mine, isn't there some mistake?" "No," said St. Peter, "that belongs to Patience, your maid, whose eyes and ears, and mind were open, whose hands were busy, whose whole life was one of study to show herself approved, who used her one talent beautifully, who sent us up a lot of fine building material." Get down to earth Mrs. Well-to-do; get your eyes and ears and mind open, and change your name to "To-Do-Well." Like old Scrooge in Dicken's Christmas Carol, she awakened to a new deal from that dream. She went into action.

Now I could devote most of my time here to facts and figures about Jacksonville, Denver, Seattle, Detroit, Birmingham, Durham, Winston-Salem, and other places, to Garden Cities which I have visited, to slums of Dublin, Ireland, and Glasgow, Scotland, but with your permission, may I give more or less generally and graphically, a picture in broader generalization, inviting you to see, hear and think with me of our common life in terms of cooperation.

We all want success. Most of our citizens spell it "success." The common philosophy is based upon individualism whose proponents define it as they see it; more often than not the numerous "I's" in the word stand for an all consuming egotism rather than for the seeing, the "eye," the vision without which the people perish. This type of individualism is rooted in a form of competition that lends itself to monopolistic practice and vested interest. Underlying this competitive tendency that grew with civilization's westward movement since the Middle Ages, are the public, and the business and political foundations and structures essential to economic production and social control. But more and more, the public, the people, have found themselves being squeezed by politics on the one hand and business on the other. This

success about which we have spoken is supported by pillars that may be labelled methods and profits.

Thankful we all are, here in America, that in a world where governments are cracking into chaos, it is possible for us to ask some questions. We are freer to do this than Jesus was in His day, when His question-raising brought about His death. But we can, as many are doing, raise some questions as to whether success spelled in signs of dollars and cents, whether unbridled individualism and competitive practices, whether traditional political and business methods are getting us the proportion of heaven on earth that we ought to have. Can we be masters of our own destiny? Can we bring about a fairer proportioning, a better equilibrium in our community life? I see and hear things that answer these questions in the affirmative. I have seen them abroad and on our own continent. Great movements start in a small way and go forward or backward in proportion as people are willing to study and open their minds. Not by priding ourselves, but by prodding ourselves; not by patting ourselves on the back to get ahead through the crowd, but by reaching out hand-to-hand with our neighbors. Reminded of the Durham man who said we had two ends, each one of us, one to think with and the other to sit on, and our success depended on which one we used the most.)

What can we do about the picture have presented. This: Get hand-to-hand in our community and thus dispel this all-consuming individualism. Empty (M-T-I) that word competition of just three letters and you transform it into cooperation. See to it that the public becomes predominant over politics and business, making them servants instead of masters of our destiny. Then what shall we have crowning the new community structure, this grand old used, sometimes abused word, Service. There is the transformation that can happen here!

How? Study, (through seeing and hearing and open mindedness) and action that does not tear down but that builds up, action that means less poverty and more milk and honey, action that means fewer grapes of wrath and more onward marching of truth, action that means less crime, graft, and waste and more playgrounds, better housing, and social security for all of us in this land of plentiful resources. But study and reasonable patience must be the motive power for such constructive action. Here in America we stand for thoughtful evolution, not for emotional revolution. Truth can march on and trample out the vintage as we move to new and better things, a sort of new Jerusalem here on earth where the kingdom of heaven can be if we will have it.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
April 11, 1940

Negro News

MAUDE M. JEFFERS
CORRESPONDENT

Telephone 141-J, Belmont

INTERRACIAL MEETING

One of the best meetings on record for the N. C. Interracial Commission has been in session at the First Presbyterian church, Gastonia throughout the day. Influential speakers of both races have led in the discussions which were vital to the progress of both races.

Those who have been unable to attend today are urged to be present promptly at 7:45 for the evening meeting. Dr. N. C. Newbold, State Director of Negro Education, State Department of Education, Raleigh, will be in charge. The devotionals will be conducted by Dr. H. C. McDowell, director of Lincoln Academy. Music will be furnished by the Lincoln Academy chorus directed by Mrs. Westerband, after which the annual report of the commission will be made by the director, L. R. Reynolds.

An address on the subject "Lights and Shadows in Race Relations" will be delivered by President David D. Jones of Bennett College, Greensboro.

Bishop Edwin A. Penick, D. D., state chairman of the commission, will deliver the closing address.

Every loyal citizen is invited.

F. C. TODD TO SPEAK

F. C. Todd, one of the leading white business men of the city will be the guest speaker at the Tabernacle Baptist church of which Rev. E. W. Burke is pastor during the 11 a. m. service Sunday, April 14. He is an influential speaker who will be enjoyed by everyone. Several selections will be rendered during the service by the Novelty Quartet. Other music will be furnished by the choir.

Dr. C. E. Phillips, pastor of Temple Baptist church (white), and J. Y. Todd have been working faithfully on the project of removing the indebtedness of both Tabernacle Baptist and St. Paul churches. The program Sunday is given to help with securing funds for the Tabernacle Baptist church drive. At the close of the service Rev. Mr. Burke will close the service for the day to participate in the St. Paul Shaw Day drive for the benefit of Shaw University, the Baptist supported school. The pastor will then speak at the evening service at 7:30 at Tabernacle Baptist church.

MASS MEETING

Ministers and officers of the Lincoln district will meet at the Unity Church, near Trinity, of

which Rev. E. L. Goode is pastor at 10 a. m. on Friday, April 12. Rev. F. S. Anderson is taking the following representatives from St. Peter's church: Mesdames Bessie House and J. A. Dunn and others; Rev. G. H. Hairston is taking Mesdames Essie Robinson, Catherine Blair, Nora Longshore, Annie Stevenson and Florence Cunningham.

BUSINESS MEETING

Gaston ministers including Rev. F. S. Anderson, G. H. Hairston and T. R. Owens met in Charlotte yesterday with presiding elders and other general officers to make plans for the forthcoming general conference in May to be held in Washington, D. C.

CHERRYVILLE FINALS

Finals for the elementary department of the John Chavis school, Cherryville, will be held at the school at 8 p. m. Friday, April 12. The grammar grades will present the operetta, "The Golden Whistle."

Everyone will enjoy this operetta. The public is invited.

TEACHERS HONORED

An invitation to all Gastonia and Gaston county teachers has been extended by the Athletic Association of Highland high school at the collegiate ball room on North York street, Gastonia, at 9 p. m. on Friday, April 12. The affair is informal. There will be no admission fee.

CHOIR REHEARSAL

Rev. F. S. Anderson announces the regular choir rehearsal at St. Peter's church at 7:30 p. m. on Friday, April 12.

STANLEY ITEMS

STANLEY, April 11—The convention chorus rendered a program at Mt. Moriah Baptist church on Sunday under the direction of the missionary circle.—The convention chorus will hold its regular rehearsal on Thursday night, April 11, at Springfield. All members are urged to be present and visitors are welcome. C. A. S. Davis is convention director.

On Saturday night, April 13, contestants in the popularity contest sponsored by Springfield P.-T. A. will present a program at the school building. All are invited.

On Sunday, April 14, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon Rev. A. McNeill, of Gastonia, will conduct services at Springfield church. There will be music by a Belmont quartet and other groups. The public is invited.

Miss Pearl Ramseur, of Iron Station, was a visitor in Stanley Sunday.—R. C. H. Rozzelle, of Gastonia, attended services in Stanley Sunday.

Statesville, N. C. Daily
October 30, 1940

An Important Conference.

We have distinguished visitors with us today: here without reward or hope of reward except to the extent that it advances a worthy and commendable cause. We have reference, of course, to the regional conference, one of six called for North Carolina, by the Interracial Commission.

Statesville extends a hearty welcome to the leaders who come to discuss important problems and to visitors who come to learn how they can better serve in the task of meeting those problems. We are glad to have them at any time; we are particularly glad that they are here for the sincere and earnest purpose of discussing ways and means for community

betterment as a tie-in for national defense and economic readjustments. For housing, health, education and economics have to do with interracial relationship, which is the concern of the sponsoring body whose personnel includes some of the State's outstanding citizens.

The speakers who will address the two sessions of today's conference will have something worth listening to, and they should be encouraged and inspired by large audiences of interested local citizens, as well as the visitors who have been interested enough to drop what they were doing to come and find how they can contribute to the solution of pressing problems.

Interesting programs have been arranged for the afternoon and night sessions, and it is to be hoped that these sessions will be liberally attended by Statesville people.

Annual Report On Work Of Interracial Body Here

NO ADEQUATE YARDSTICK

SOME DISAPPOINTMENTS

(b) No adequate provision was made for an institution for the care and training of delinquent Negro girls.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

younger, the Wilmington Committee has shown much vitality and under the chairmanship of Dr. A. D. P. Gilmour has truly justified its existence. Progress is noted at Henderson, Durham, Winston-Salem, Gastonia, and Wadesboro. Visits have been made to Reidsville, High Point, Charlotte, Asheville, Statesville, Sanford, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Wilson, Greenville and others, but the visible results have not been very encouraging. There is evidence that much good work is being accomplished through individual effort by the membership.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS

COMMITTEE ON EMPHASIS AND DIRECTION

THE CHARLOTTE CONFERENCE

The 1939 State Conference was held at Charlotte on April 20 with a stimulating program and a representative attendance on the part of Negro people and a number of influential white people. Lieutenant-Governor Horton and Dean L. S. Cozart made the addresses at the evening session while the morning session was featured by a remarkable paper by Dr. Julian Miller, editor of The Charlotte Observer. The South Carolina Commission was represented during the day by its state chairman, Dr. Clyde Helms of Columbia, Mr. J. B.

THE PRESS

CIVIC CLUBS AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

**"TO WHOM SHALL WE GO?
THOU HAST THE WORDS
OF ETERNAL LIFE"**

In twenty years only three white churches have ever refused the use of their property for the meeting of a state conference. To my certain knowledge these same churches help to support missionaries in Africa and they are a part of a denomination that has rendered signal service in the field of race relations. One is forced to conclude that local prejudice, perhaps on the part of only a few, is responsible for this lack of Christian hospitality. It would be utterly unfair to brand the churches as a whole as uncooperative because of these three instances of lack of it, especially when there has been such whole-hearted cooperation on the part of other churches who have thrown wide their doors and made available all their facilities. At a time like this when most of the world is at each other's throats, it would seem that here in America where there is so much concern for oppressed and minority groups in

The Interracial Commission does not attempt to label what it does. It is an agency of cooperation. It is perfectly willing for the credit to go to any agency that gets the job done. In fact, I think it would be willing to pass completely out of the picture if it could be convinced that all other agencies at work would give proper emphasis toward building up understanding, respect, and fairness in dealing with those handicapped because of

used in the establishment of similar
civic organizations in communities
where they do not now exist.
7. That representatives of the
Interracial Commission, appointed
by the president of the commission
appear before the N. C. Press Association at an early meeting to ask
that more extensive publicity be
given to the commission, as well
as the achievements of the
Negro race.

but a great deal more, in my opinion, of the State Department, could be done if we had of Education, and twenty-five or small responsible committee through which other representative white people from that state, and community in the state. Negro people from that state, and community in the state.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESS

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THE PRESS

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LOCAL COMMITTEES

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

This committee composed of twenty-five or thirty pretty well balanced members of both races constitutes a deliberative body whose work is concerned in part with appointing and coordinating the efforts of special committees undertaking new projects or stimulating other agencies to do so in printing and distributing informative material; cooperating with the Finance Committee in providing

THE PRESS

Almost universally the press of the state has given strong support both in editorials and in the news columns. I have not had an opportunity to examine the various Church Papers, but I have the feeling that they would be glad to publish from time to time well written articles and perhaps some signed editorials by representative churchmen if we had a press representative for each denomination.

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of the State Department, and twenty-five or twenty-six other, representative white, and Negro people from that state. **THE PRESS**

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CIVIC CLUBS AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Perhaps one of the most encouraging signs has been the awakened interest on the part of the official heads of cities, civic clubs, and Chambers of Commerce. This seems to indicate a practical slant, which is essential to translating the idealism furnished by other parts of the world that we should make a special effort to avoid having flung into our teeth "Physician heal thyself" and begin the practice of democracy and Christianity which we so loudly profess to believe in.

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It is very encouraging, to know that through the efforts of the Rev. Ernest J. Arnold, Executive of the Council of the Churches, an awakened interest on the part of the white churches is to be noted. In the early part of this year that agency issued a challenging program for the observance of Race Relations Sunday in and World Brotherhood Week which is perhaps the most advanced step on a state-wide basis ever taken.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

This committee composed of twenty-five or thirty pretty well balanced members of both races constitutes a deliberative body whose work is concerned in part with appointing and coordinating the efforts of special committees undertaking new projects or stimulating other agencies to do so printing and distributing informal live material; cooperating with the Finance Committee in providing the budget; determining policies programs and specific objectives for immediate and long range planning; devising ways of stimulating more active participation through local committees, churches, civic groups, the press, and the general membership. Normally it meets four times a year and oftener when necessary requires.

EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS

At the request of the Executive Committee the Governor named a responsible Commission to make a careful study of the employment and occupational opportunities among Negroes of North Carolina Chamber of Commerce, Civic Clubs, and it is expected that this Committee will be able to report both at Kims, the work of the Commission is regarded as a practical and useful progress, perhaps some of their difficulties, and a general outline of the scope of their investigation.

COMMITTEE ON EMPHASIS AND DIRECTION

Dean W. C. Jackson, Woman's College, University of North Carolina, is chairman of a committee of which is undertaking to chart the course and give direction to the commission's work for the next few years. A preliminary report is expected at this Conference

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The schools and colleges will continue to provide scientific facts; the enlightened press will continue to create and interpret sound public opinion,—and these are not only necessary, but they are not enough. For motivation and spiritual power we must look to the church.

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THE CHARLOTTE CONFERENCE

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undone remains a challenge. The meeting in the spring.

Make Recommendations. 2. We recommend that the planning committee formulate definite objectives for the work to be done by the regional groups, and that each group shall make its report of work accomplished at the annual statewide meeting.

Following is the report of the planning committee submitted to the North Carolina Interracial Cooperation Commission on the 21st annual conference at its 21st annual conference last week:

We advocate at least five recommendations:

3. We approve the bookmobile service in Gaston county and heartily commend the extension of this service to other counties.

4. We recommend that this commission take active steps in the further promotion of Boy Scout troops among Negro boys.

5. That pressure be brought to bear upon leading white civic groups to study the living conditions among Negroes in local communities.

6. That a study be made of the manner in which the Negro civic organizations are now functioning, and prepare a program that can be used in the establishment of similar civic organizations in communities where they do not now exist.

7. That representatives of the Interracial Commission, appointed by the president of the commission appear before the N. C. Press Association at an early meeting to ask that more extensive publicity be given to the commission, as well as to the achievements of the Negro race.

8. That the white members of this commission exert greater influence to have more influential white citizens to attend the meeting.

9. That the proper authorities in each county see to it that more Negroes be placed on juries, as one means of breaking down prejudice in the courts against Negro lawyers.

10. We feel it fitting to congratulate the State of North Carolina for the opportunity given Negroes for graduate work at N. C. College for Negroes at Durham, and A. and T. College, Greensboro; or the splendid cooperation given to this program by Duke University and the University of North

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette

April 12, 1940

Interracial Commission Hears Glowing Reports

Statewide Session Here Proves Decided Success; Numbers Of Outstanding Personalities Appear On Final Program.

—BY MAUDE M. JEFFERS—

A large audience of citizens of both races attended the evening session of the North Carolina Interracial Commission at the First Presbyterian church. Dr. N. C. Newbold, State director of Negro education, was in charge of the program and made introductory remarks after which the chorus from Lincoln Academy rendered music. The invocation was given by Dr. C. H. McDowell, director of Lincoln Academy and vice-chairman of the Gaston unit of the commission.

A glowing report of work done by the commission the past year was given by Director L. R. Reynolds. He closed by stating that the vast undone remains a challenge to the best efforts of all.

An illuminating address on the subject "Lights and Shadows in Race Relations" was given by President David D. Jones of Bennett College. He declared that the many shadows that face us such as past history and present poverty, with all its attendant ills, should make for us an opportunity to surmount obstacles. "Men who stand for justice, today, do it under great pressure," he advised. His closing words were, "Great social movements in the world have succeeded because of great men and women who have taken the lead. If any community is going to be changed it is because those people who are able will carry on those things that are precious."

The second speaker of the evening was Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, D. D., State chairman of the commission, who told of the origin and

development of race relations. Taking the religious approach, he showed how religion in the Garden of Eden was a personal matter which took into consideration man's relation with God with no thought of his fellowman. He further developed the subject by showing that Abraham, father of the faithful and friend of God, had called his wife Jacob though a religious man was not above tricking his brother out of his lawful inheritance.

Since the new awakening of interest in being taken in the work and the college will probably develop this department rapidly.

The resolution committee expressed appreciation to Dr. J. H. Henderlite, Rev. I. M. Ellis, the First Presbyterian church and all churches of both races of the city, to the entertaining committee, to The Gazette staff, to all of the music groups, to Secretary B. T. Dickson and the Chamber of Commerce the civic and religious clubs, Mayor George B. Mason and to all who had made the conference a success.

Afternoon Session

"Going Forward Together" was the slogan of the meeting. The conference emphasis was upon housing rural and urban. Many speakers stressed the mutuality of the problems incident to sub-standard housing and slum conditions, regardless of racial lines. It was pointed out that such conditions present to society a responsibility and a problem

for solution

Dean Van Heck's Address

Dean Van Heck of the University of North Carolina law school told of the new law school opened by the State at N. C. College for Negroes at Durham last fall and which was forced to close because only one student registered. He said that it would re-open in the fall with the same facilities as the law school at the University of North Carolina. He showed the importance of entering this profession and stated that there were only 24 Negro lawyers in North Carolina. White and Negro lawyers do business together and have very fine relations, he said. He told of the rigid requirements in the law school for both white and Negro students and said that a student should have a fine scholastic record to enter this field just as he must have to pursue a medical course.

Dean Elder's Talk

Dean A. Elder of the graduate school of North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, informed the commission of the graduate school with six departments. With only 36 students the first year he stated that it was impossible for the State to employ enough qualified teachers to carry on the work. Eleven of the professors of Duke and Carolina, he said, had agreed to serve on the faculty. This had been done with much enthusiasm, he explained, and was one of the great forward steps in interracial cooperation in North Carolina in many years. As the graduate school grew he said that it would be possible to employ more full time Negro teachers.

Dr. W. L. Kennedy, chairman of the committee on graduate work, A. and T. College, Greensboro, said that his course in science and pre-medical courses are being given there. Much interest is being taken in the work and the college will probably develop this department rapidly.

Housing Big Problem

H. T. F. Nanton, Negro representative of the N. C. Housing Authority made an illuminating address during the afternoon session on the subject of housing. He declared that it is an admitted fact that the social and economic problems involved in housing concern the health, safety, and prosperity of the people. He pointed out that in every city in North Carolina there are slums and he defined these as areas in which dilapidation, overcrowding, and lack of sanitary facilities detrimental to the safety, health and morals of the community existed. He stressed the fact that the Negro, because of his low economic status, suffered more in this connection than other groups.

Some interesting statistics were given of surveys in one large city. He stated that a slum area which occupied one tenth of the area of the city and housed one fourth of the population was responsible for 50 per cent of all juvenile delinquency, 60 per cent of all arrests for adult delinquency, 58 per cent of all

arrests for drunkenness and breach of peace, and 72 1/4 per cent of burglaries and thefts. In a large Southern city, he pointed out, it was reported 25 per cent of the city's taxes used for service went to slum areas from which 33.1 per cent of the demand for free hospitalization, 50 per cent of the demand for public relief, and 33 1/3 per cent for the city's delinquency came.

William R. Johnson, representative of the State Department of Public Welfare, stated that welfare conditions had a very definite relation to housing conditions and that it had been found by surveys that crime and delinquency were on the ascendency where there were crowded housing conditions—when whole families and sometimes two families lived in the same room or house without any privacy.

"Go into any town and city and find where the paved streets stop, the lights become dim, where there are out door toilets, leaking houses and falling in porches, no recreation centers, little interest in the child attending school, whether black or white, and I will show you where crime, delinquency, and disease have a high rate. Improve the housing and you improve the man within the house," he said.

Music for the afternoon session was furnished by the Reid high school glee club, under the direction of Mrs. E. D. Wilson, with Mrs. H. S. Blue as accompanist. Principal C. J. B. Reid was in charge of the group.

The invocation was given by Dr. T. H. McDill, chairman of the Gaston unit of the commission. Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, vice chairman, Salisbury, and W. R. Johnson of the State Department of Public Welfare, presided.

Shelby N. C. Star
April 9, 1940

Interracial Meet In Session Today

KINSTON, April 9. —(P)— Rural and urban housing conditions and other problems were discussed here today at the opening of the 21st annual state conference of the North Carolina commission on interracial cooperation.

The conference will move to Gastonia for a session Friday. Governor Clyde Hoey will address the conference tonight.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
April 10, 1940

GOVERNOR SPEAKS CLOSING SESSION INTER-RACIAL MEET

Whites and Negroes Co-operating in Upbuilding of North State, Declares Executive — Big Meeting

The races in North Carolina are living in peace and harmony and are cooperating in the ongoing and upbuilding of the commonwealth, declared Governor Clyde R. Hoey at the closing session of the 21st annual meeting of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation at Gordon Street Church of Christ Tuesday night.

It was the second visit of his excellency to Kinston in as many days. He spoke at the dedication of the new Court-house Monday morning.

The evening session of the interracial meeting drew an audience which practically filled to capacity the spacious double auditorium of the church.

Bishop Edwin A. Penick, of the Episcopal Church, president of the commission, presided at all of the three sessions of the day. The conference opened at 10 o'clock at the First Baptist

Church and ran until 12:30. At 2 o'clock the afternoon session began in the same church. Singing of the Adkin High School Glee Club at the afternoon and the Dillard High School Glee Club, of Goldsboro, at the night session were features of the program.

Mrs. Fred M. Taylor sang a solo at the evening session with Mrs. T. V. Moseley organ accompanist.

Afternoon Session

Rev. T. O. Dunn, president of the Ministerial Alliance (colored), conducted a brief praise service opening the afternoon session. He had a group of children from the Lincoln elementary school sing.

Dean Van Hecke of the law school of the University of North Carolina told of the facilities now provided for the training of Negro law students in the State and Dean James Taylor of North Carolina College, Durham, and Dr. W. L. Kennedy, chairman of the committee on graduate work at A. & T. College, Greensboro, told of what their respective institutions were prepared to offer the Negro graduates students in various lines of study.

An interesting open discussion relating to the topics of the two sessions was indulged in at the conclusion of the afternoon program.

At the evening session Rev. J. Wayne Drash, pastor of Gordon Street church, offered the invocation and L. R. Reynolds, director of the interracial commissions of North Carolina and Virginia, gave an interesting report of the work done during the past year and offered many suggestions for the program of the coming year.

The report of the committee on findings was read by Rabbi H. B. Wernick of Kinston and the courtesy committee's report, in which the city, the churches and the program committee were thanked, was read by the conference secretary, W. R. Johnson.

Dr. R. P. Daniel, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, delivered a stirring address on the subject, "The Man Who Lives in The House." He declared the man who lives in the house is far more important than the house itself. He graphically portrayed the essentials necessary to happiness, contentment and good citizenship and expressed appreciation for the progress that was being made. He urged representa-

tion for his race on public committees which had to do with Negro problems and questions primarily concerning the race and commended Governor Hoey for the recent appointment of Dean James Taylor to an educational committee.

The Governor Speaks

Governor Hoey eloquently reviewed the progress that the State is making and declared North Carolina had provided a minimum eight-months school term for all the children of the State, both white and colored. Thirty-two years ago, said his excellency, there were only 14 high schools in the State. They were for white children. Today there are 900 high schools, 300 of which are vocational, and there is a total enrollment of 185,000 boys and girls in the schools of the State. In 1933, he said, the State expended 16 millions of dollars for its educational institutions. In 1940 it will spend 26 3/4 millions and in 1941 27 millions of dollars. He pointed out that the State had erected six new buildings on Negro college campuses in the past six years, and the governor declared the officers of the State were thoroughly imbued with the sense of responsibility of their duties to protect people of all races from mob violence.

The governor reviewed the prison record and commended the system of parole and its efficacy in rehabilitating those who are unfortunate and serve prison sentences. He urged the appointment of local committees throughout the State to lend a helping hand to ex-convicts who want to come back and be restored to useful places in society.

Greensboro, N. C., News

September 18, 1940

INTER-RACIAL MEET.

Dr. Ruth Schiffman will speak on "Private Social Agencies as Related to the Negro" at a regular meeting of the Guilford County Inter-Racial committee to be held Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at First Baptist church, West Market street, according to an announcement last night.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 7, 1940

Interracial Commission Plans Two-City Meeting

State Conference to Open At Kinston Tuesday and Close At Gastonia Thursday—Hoey to Speak Tuesday Night—Many Others On Program.

(Special to Daily News)

RALEIGH, April 6.—The 21st annual state conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation will be held in Kinston Tuesday, April 9, and in Gastonia Thursday, April 11, it was announced today by Rev. Edwin A. Penick, of Raleigh, state chairman.

Taking as its slogan, "Going Forward Together", the conference will feature discussions on rural and urban housing conditions at both the Kinston and Gastonia sessions. Registration will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the Kinston Baptist church Tuesday, and at the same time in the Gastonia Presbyterian church Thursday.

Rev. Mr. Penick will preside over the Kinston sessions.

Gastonia Session.

Dr. W. A. Stanbury, of Asheville, will preside over the morning session in Gastonia; Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, Salisbury, over the afternoon session, and Dr. N. C. Newbold, of Raleigh, chairman of the public relations committee, over the evening program.

Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, honorary chairman of the commission, has extended an invitation "to the people of North Carolina of both races who are interested in promoting the welfare of the whole people" to attend the conference. He will address the evening session of the conference in Kinston Tuesday.

Speakers in addition to those already mentioned will include Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, Duke; Dr. Lee M. Brooks, University of North Carolina; Dr. Walter J. Hughes, state department of health; William R. Johnson, state department of public welfare; Miss Louise Cooper, WPA adult education program; H. T. F. Nanton, state housing authority; Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, director of adult education program; Jonathan Daniels, director of national public housing conference;

Dean M. T. Van Hecke, University of North Carolina law school; President James E. Shepard, North Carolina College for Negroes; Dean W. C. Jackson, Woman's college; Mayor Ben E. Douglas, Charlotte; President R. P. Daniel, Shaw uni-

versity, and President David D. Jones, Bennett college.

Officers Listed.

Officers of the commission are Governor Hoey, honorary chairman; Rev. Mr. Penick, state chairman; J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville vice chairman; Rev. Mr. Stanbury, vice chairman; Mrs. Aggrey, vice chairman; David D. Jones, Greensboro, vice chairman; Dr. Charles C. Weaver, Charlotte, vice chairman; Rev. John Barclay, Wilson, vice chairman; Gurney P. Hood, Raleigh, chairman, finance committee; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, secretary-treasurer; Dean Jackson, chairman of planning committee; Dr. Newbold, chairman of public relations committee; and L. R. Reynolds, Raleigh, director.

Charlotte, N. C., News
April 6, 1940

Interracial Meetings Set

Conferences Slated
At Kinston, Gastonia

GASTONIA. —(P)— The North Carolina Commission of Interracial Co-operation will hold its 21st annual state conference at Kinston next Tuesday and here Thursday.

A program released today explained that the executive committee had decided to hold the conference this year in two sections of the state.

The sessions here will be in the First Presbyterian Church.

SPEAKERS NAMED

At the morning meeting Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke Universi-

ty will speak on "Housing and Race Relations;" Dr. Lee M. Brooks of the University of North Carolina will lecture on housing and illustrate with charts; and these discussions will be conducted on "The Effects of Bad Housing On:"

Health, Dr. Walter J. Hughes of the State Health Department; behavior, William R. Johnson of the State Department of Public Welfare; the farm family, J. W. Mitchell of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service; illiteracy, Miss E. Louise Cooper of the WPA and Adult Education program; Negro and people generally, H. T. F. Nanton, North Carolina Housing Authority.

An address by Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, director of the adult education program, will follow.

DOUGLAS ON PROGRAM

At the afternoon session Dean Van Hecke of the University of North Carolina Law School will make a statement on a law school for Negroes. President James E. Shepard or his representative and Dr. M. L. Kennedy will talk on graduate courses at North Carolina A. and T. College; Mayor Ben Douglas of Charlotte will speak on that city's housing program, and reports will be heard from the planning committee and the Governor's commission on occupational trends.

The commission's annual report will be submitted at the night meeting and addresses will be delivered by President David D. Jones of Bennett College and Episcopal Bishop Edwin A. Penick, state chairman of the commission.

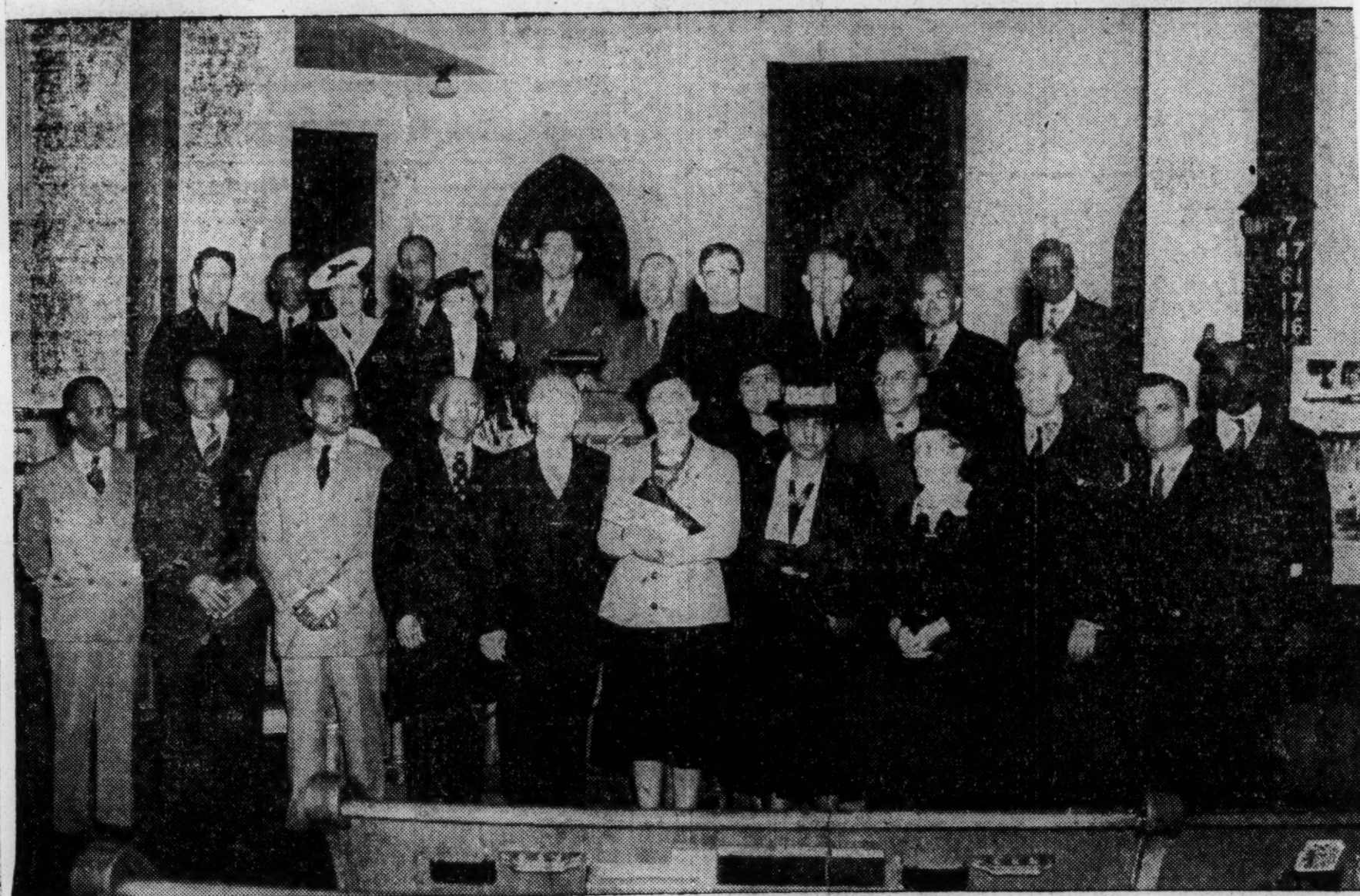
The Kinston program will be identical with the one here in many respects.

Speakers programed for that meeting not included here are Dr. Rupert Vance of the University of North Carolina; Jonathan Daniels, director of the national public housing conference; Governor Hoey and President R. P. Daniel of Shaw University.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette

April 13, 1940

A GROUP OF LEADERS AND WORKERS AT INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE



Above is shown a group including a few of those who were active in promoting and staging the 21st annual conference of the North Carolina Commission for Interracial Cooperation here Thursday. The three sessions were held in the First Presbyterian church. Reading from left to right, they are: front row—H. T. F. Nanton, North Carolina Housing Authority, Dr. W. L. Kennedy of A. and T. College, A. M. Hasson Dr. James Edward Mason, lecturer, L. R. Reynolds, director of Virginia and North Carolina Interracial Commissions, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. R. S. Holiday, Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, Dr. R. S. Holiday, Mrs. W. A. Newell, Rev. Dr. J. H. Henderlite, Rev. I. M. Ellis, Dr. A. E. Spears; back row—J. W. Atkins, chairman local committee on arrangements, Prof. W. E. Ricks, Mrs. Maud M. Jeffers, J. P. Bond, Mrs. Alice B. Keedy, of Claremont, Cal.; W. R. Johnson, Dr. D. E. Davis, Rev. I. Harding Hughes, of Concord, Dr. H. C. Newbold, of Raleigh, Dr. H. C. McDowell, director Lincoln Academy, L. H. Hall. (Staff photo by Ennis Atkins).

Two Youth Legislatures

One could get a fine glimpse of the America of tomorrow by attending the sessions of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature, held in the Shrine Temple last week. From the fervent opening prayer by Rev. Foulke, to the farewell talk of that brilliant young woman, Blanche Foushee, one could see the dawn of a new day under the Stars and Stripes.

The meeting far exceeded any of our preconceived notions of what would happen following the difficult conditions imposed during several weeks preceeding the sessions. A group of youths formerly connected with the Youth Legislature, had arbitrarily, and without color of law incorporated, stating in their articles of incorporation Negroes were barred from participation. This group met in the capitol building.

On the other hand another group conscious of the true conception of democracy, and acting properly under the constitution of the OYL, proceeded to gather the remnants of their organization together and issued a call for sessions to be held at the Shrine.

The reactionary group meeting in the capitol, with favorable publicity in the press of the state immediately started calling names. They charged that the liberal group was Communistic and that Negroes were barred because they were too easily influenced by Communists. Such argument was bound to intimidate certain elements within the ranks of black and white youth, and yet when the curtain was lifted last Thursday it was instantly discovered that from an attendance standpoint the liberal group had won.

We think Dean Nick Comfort, of the School of Religion, Norman struck the keynote of the session when in his opening address to the legislature he touched upon the illegal and unconstitutional acts of the group who had wilfully changed the constitution of the OYL. This is what Dean Comfort had to say on that score:

"Once the principle of constitutional rights and procedures is undermined then all our rights, liberties and guarantees are gone and we are thrown back upon brute force as our only right. Might makes right, is the slogan of the inveterate foes of our American government. All who turn their backs upon the constitutional procedures of the groups to which they belong are by that act declaring themselves allies of the foes of all that is dear to us as Americans."

As we listened to Dean Comfort we said "truly he could with much force and effect deliver that same philosophy in the coming session of Congress, when the anti-lynching legislation comes up for passage." We who love government by law, do not wish to substitute "government by men". Inadvertently Dean Comfort in making a plea for constitutional procedures, was striking at the mob spirit extant in America.

And then it was a fine thing for Dean Comfort to bring to the attention of the assembled youths this conception of democracy:

"To eliminate the Negroes from the Oklahoma Youth Legislature is again to go contrary to the deepest urge in the American spirit, and also against the brotherhood of man which is one of the two main foundations of the Christian religion. What hypocrites we are to get into a lather about Hitler's treatment of the Jews and then permit such flagrant race discrimination within our own state! To be

consistent we have got to do one of two things; either withdraw all our missionary work to other than the white race or else treat the colored people as our brothers right here in Oklahoma. If we can not be Christian, let us then, in God's name, at least be consistent and have horse sense enough to see that in discriminating against Negroes we are undermining our own security."

In keeping with her fine attitude towards American youth Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt sent a telegram to the youths meeting at the Shrine, while the youths who met in the capitol isolated themselves by withdrawing themselves from the American Youth Congress, which they decided was Communistic. It will be recalled that last year the same element in the OYL declared that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was also Communistic. Mrs. Roosevelt recently showed her colors before the Dies Committee, when that un-American group was investigating the American Youth Congress. The incorporated group of the legislature, however, have decided in their own mind that they have information apparently not available to anyone other than themselves.

The capitol group also endorsed the activities of the Dies Committee while the youth meeting at the Shrine passed a vigorous resolution condemning the unlawful and illegal methods adopted by this congressional unit, which has disgraced itself before the bar of public opinion.

The Black Dispatch has published in this issue the deliberations of the two groups of youths in session last week, and we believe it would be a fine idea to turn to another page and study the bills considered and passed by the two legislatures. Comment is not necessary following perusal of their conduct and action.

The theme of the Shrine session was democracy, while at the capitol the "holier than thou" group gave expression to dictatorship and exclusiveness. The liberals dealt with fundamental problems facing America; while the reactionary element turned their backs on vital issues and contenting themselves with indulgence in abuse and invective.

Even the daily newspapers apparently inclined to give the capitol group "the breaks" had to admit that the incorporators gave most of their time to joking and frivolity. One had only to walk into the Shrine to discover that here was American youth, serious, questioning and determined to find light.

Last week one who followed the actions of the two legislatures could easily see that the wheat had been sifted from the straw and that democracy at the Shrine was a living, breathing actuality.

An Ununderstandable Confession

In the city edition last week and in our national edition this week, on the front page, we have published a statement from Stanley Synar, leader of the incorporated group of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature. Synar, a student at the A. & M. College, Stillwater, says he does not "Have the taint of racial prejudice," although it was Synar who led a small group of A. & M. students to join him in excluding Negroes from participation in the incorporated body.

Just how young Synar can square his deeds with his words is beyond the comprehension of this writer. Listen to what he says regarding his intentions when incorporating:

"My purpose in forming the OYL, Inc. was not to exclude Negroes from the affairs of government or from learning about the methods of government, I wanted only with all of my heart and soul to prevent them from being indoctrinated with Communistic ideals.

In spite of the protestation above, and in spite of the fact the Oklahoma Youth Legislature, as does the American Youth Congress, includes all American youth, Mr. Synar's group outlawed, and did violence to the spirit and intent of the OYL when in articles of incorporation it is set out that the organization is FOR THE WHITE YOUTH OF OKLAHOMA.

We want you to read young Synar's statement in its entirety. It is most confusing. In fact we fear Mr. Synar's social outlook is not fully matured and is so lacking in vision, Negroes could not afford to follow his leadership, although he assumes paternalistic attitude towards black people. Synar wants to protect Negroes from Communists when as a matter of fact we believe all Negroes should be protected from Synar's false notions regarding the integrity of white people.

For instance Mr. Synar says: "I have eaten, slept, hunted and worked with Negroes and I know I have no hatred for them."

In the very next breath Mr. Synar issues a warning "I want every Negro to know that the whites who say that they are your friends are really your enemies."

Now we do not believe that last statement. We would have to blot out the memory of John Brown, Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe and thousands of white people we personally know to accept the unreason of Mr. Synar, who wants Negroes to assume there are no white people their friends, and that all who profess friendship are hypocrites.

As a matter of fact what are we going to do with Mr. Synar himself? How must we interpret his professed friendship? Why would we accept advice from him regarding Communists or any other political group, if we know in the first instance that our enemies are seeking to dictate a course and enforce direction? Mr. Synar cannot eat his cake and have it too. Surely we do not propose to let him blow hot and cold on the same subject. His statement is that all white people are enemies of Negroes, and yet he (Synar) is a friend of Negroes.

And then there is that confusing and illogical assertion of Mr. Synar that if all Negroes were musicians there would be no race problem in America. We are having trouble attempting to digest and assimilate this remark. This writer knows Chuck Hamilton and Ernie Fields. They are both excellent leaders in their field, but all Negroes are not going to be "horn tooters" and if the only

solution to the race problem rests in the conversion of 15,000,000 black people into one vast orchestra; if it means that we must get rid of Joe Louis, Dr. Carver, William Pickens, Langston Hughes and Satchell Paige, and thousands who have similar aspirations, the outlook is very gloomy.

What does Mr. Synar mean? Does he infer that Negroes will never be acceptable to white people when assuming serious roles in life? Does he mean that the Nordic concept of the black compasses the minstrel? If such is Mr. Synar's outlook at life would you feel that such social perspective is democratic? Is not this the old out-worn belief that certain human beings have restricted position in which they should be held? Does Mr. Synar mean that the Negro should be "kept in his place?"

We get no comfort out of the suggestion that Mr. Synar has "eaten and slept" with Negroes. Under what conditions did he do this? One of the objections raised in the OYL by a certain group developed out of the social arrangements planned by Negro and white youth to eat a meal and later dance together. We could bring Mr. Synar's social development up to date if he would declare himself as one of the group who do not believe they would be smutted were they eat or dance with Negroes. Many white people pride themselves on the fact that they nursed at a black mammy's breast, but these same white people later refuse to sit down to the table with black mammy's daughter.

We believe that Stanley Synar is a victim of a superiority complex. Even though he does not think in straight lines and indulges in an impossible philosophy he assumes an over-lordship over Negroes. If black folk followed such leadership the blind would be leading the blind. Communists do have their chart and compass; Stanley Synar is walking in circles and meets himself coming back every time he opens his mouth.

The only refreshing thing about this whole situation is the memory of that intelligent liberal minded group of white youth, a few of them Communists, who insist that the Oklahoma Youth Legislature should offer equality of opportunity to all citizens. This group might occasionally minor in eating a meal or tripping the light fantastic toe, but in the main are serious minded youth who major in the thought that this great democratic experiment here in America should be an all-inclusive something, where every citizen dwells in peace, tranquillity, and happiness.

We think the experience young Synar has had since he attempted to organize the incorporated group of the OYL has been valuable to him. Perhaps he never knew before that so many of his group believe in fair play and justice for minority groups. The young man shows progress in the field of race relations when he announces in a public statement he is a friend of Negroes, although he clings to the mistaken notion that all white people are anti-Negro.

3rd Youth Legislature Opposed to Dies Committee; Repeal Is Given Black Eye

Black Dispatch 1-6-40
World Peace Demanded; Vote Affiliation With
American Youth Congress

Anti-Lynching Bill Gets Okay

Blanche Foushee
In a flag-draped hall, and following the singing of
America and a salute to the Stars and Stripes, the 3rd Ok-
lahoma Youth Legislature got under way Thursday after-
noon, 2:00 p. m. in the Shrine auditorium.

Following a fervent invocation by Rev. Hugo B.
Foulke, pastor of Wesley Methodist church, Miss Nena Beth
Stapp, Norman, and presiding officer proceeded with the sched-
uled program.

A stirring welcome address was delivered by Editor Ros-
celivered to the assembled delegates Dunjee and Dick Comfort. Mr.
rates by Dr. N. H. Comfort told of the interesting ex-
periences had by the American
Congress Committee when it ap-
peared before the Dies Committee.
(See Editor Dunjee's address in
another column).

Miss Stapp immediately follow-
ing the address began the designa-
tion of commissions to study the
various bills which had been pre-
pared for introduction in the le-
gislation. The following commis-
sions were named: International
Relations and Peace, Indian Af-
fairs, Housing, Education, Agricul-
ture, National Affairs, Democra-
tic Liberties.

At 3:00 p. m. the legislature
adopted rules of procedure and
heard addresses from Miss Stapp
and Dick Comfort, representative
of the American Youth Congress.
The legislature immediately re-
cessed in order that the various
commissions could get under way.

The following officers were
elected: Kathryn Stokes, president
of the Senate; William Woods,
Bartlesville, president pro tem; Ju-
nius Fishburn, Norman, speaker;
Blanche Foushee, Tulsa, headwar
and take no sides in the pres-
ent European struggle; a state

anti-lynching bill; an omnious
farm bill; for the abolition of
compulsory Reserve Officers
Training Corps in all educational
institutions supported by the citi-
zens and taxpayers of the State
of Oklahoma; to increase the edu-
cational budgets in the State of
Oklahoma; for the repeal of the
18th Amendment.

Lee Edward Lewis presented an
amendment to the Civil Service
bill introduced by Norman Harris,
YMCA, Norman. The Lewis a-
mendment read: "There shall be
excluded from all application
forms and examination papers the
name of the race and the photo-
graph of the applicant."

Lewis contended that Negroes
were discriminated against in the
civil service by the use of photo-
graphs and the identification of
the application by race and that
all that was necessary was for the
blank to show whether the appli-
cant was a native born or natural-
ized citizen.

Blanche Foushee, Tulsa contend-
ed in her discussion that the ma-
jor virtue in the photograph rests
in the ability of the commissioner
to study the personality of the ap-
plicant, which Miss Forshee con-
tended was important to know.
The amendment was adopted by
an overwhelming vote. Speaker
Fishburn announcing "I need not
call for the 'nos.'"

The legislature really got under
steam when the joint session con-
sidered the bill introduced by
Junius Fishburn, Norman, pro-
posing the repeal of the 18th a-
mendment in Oklahoma. One young
lady delegate pointed out at the
opening of the discussion, that the
bill needed amendment to include
the words "in Oklahoma." "The
18th amendment has been repeal-
ed in other sections of the United
States," the young lady said:

Fishburn and Bob McQueen, Ok-
lahoma City, argued furiously for
the bill, but Dale Manning, read-
ing clerk, took the floor and made
a fervid plea for prohibition. "I
came from a state where this law
has been repealed and I tell you
it was terrible. Manning said that
the Indians in Minnesota were be-
ing terribly harmed through the
introduction of liquor.

"Do you think the Indians in

Oklahoma cannot get liquor un-
der present prohibition laws," ask-
ed Winard Norman of Manning.
"I can get liquor right here in
Oklahoma City under present con-
ditions and everybody else can,"
continued Norman.

History Is Made By The Okla. Youth Legislature

Observations of The Oklahoma Youth Legislature of 1939

BY DICK COMFORT

(Representative of the American Youth Congress)

Since I was familiar with the situation in Oklahoma, having lived in Norman for most of my life and having attended Oklahoma A. and M. college, graduating there last year, I was sent from the American Youth Congress of New York City to help with the Youth Legislatures that were held in Oklahoma City December 28-30.

Having attended the Oklahoma Youth Legislature last year I was somewhat familiar with the issues that separated the two Legislatures and was sent to meet with both of them and attempt to get their cooperation in supporting the American Youth Congress program.

The two most important issues that separate the two groups of young people are: (1) Should Communists be allowed to meet with other young people in an all-inclusive group of young people who are facing and trying to solve their problems? (2) Should Negroes, who make up a large part of the population of the state of Oklahoma, be allowed to participate in the program and give their aid in solving the problems that affect all young people regardless of race?

The Oklahoma Youth Legislature, Inc., under the name of democracy, and claiming to be under the U. S. Bill of Rights excluded Negroes from their meetings. The Oklahoma Youth Legislature welcomed the help of all groups including the Communists and Negroes in the attempt to make the groups of young people truly representative of the youth groups of the state. Anyone who has read the Bill of Rights and knows what real democracy means can tell which group is really democratic.

The Oklahoma Youth Legislature made history in Oklahoma the evening of December 29 when it sponsored a symposium of four speakers representing the four political parties in Oklahoma. Representatives of the Democratic, the Republican, the Socialist

dictatorship. I will help make the United States a force for peace and pledge that my patriotism will not be at the expense of other peoples and nations, but one that will contribute to the brotherhood of man. I will not permit race prejudice, religious intolerance, or class hatred to divide me from other young people. I will work for the unity of my generation and place that united strength at the service of my country, which I will defend against all enemies.

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

As a representative of the American Youth Congress and as a supporter of its creed, I cannot help wishing the Oklahoma Youth Legislature success in carrying out its program and in hoping that the members of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature will learn what true democracy is and attempt to practice it instead of fostering racial hatred which is illegal under the Constitution of the United States to which they give lip service.

VOTE AGAINST WAR, LYNCHING COLLEGE FRATS

Score Too Many Societies And Thanksgivings; Rap Job Biases

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. Jan. 12 — Democracy was saved in vastly different way Friday, as the rival youth legislatures got down to serious legislation. While on Saturday, the right and left legislature elected officers and went home after they had condemned war, lynching, too many Thanksgiving and high school fraternities.

The unincorporated group took the stand against war and lynching while the incorporated bunch stood against secret societies and more than one turkey dinner.

Lee Edward Lewis successfully led opposition to an amendment that would force applicants for job under a state civil service program to attach photographs to applications. Lewis argued that the photograph provision would discriminate against all but fair-skinned members of the Race. A previous amendment prohibited applicants from stating their race.

Friday the unincorporated legislature read and proudly displayed a telegram to the assembly, from Eleanor Roosevelt saying, "My greetings go to the Oklahoma Youth Legislature for a successful session."

Two Communist party leaders, El Jaffee and Allen Shaw, were delegates at the unincorporated legislature at the Shrine, where nearly half of the delegates Friday were members of the Race. It was over the question of Race and Communist representation that the rival factions split.

Here's the Outcome

As the result of their labors, the nation and state were presented with many bills and resolutions to worry over.

The unincorporated group or the Nonincs as they are called, voted that: The state should establish a farm in each county where it will keep prize winning cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats, to be used in improving county herds.

"The Negro people do not have a college worthy of the name," and increased funds for secondary and higher education of both white and colored people are needed.

The state should set aside funds to build sanitary toilets or screen windows for farmers.

Farm tenancy is an evil. The WPA, NYA and other federal agencies should receive more funds and the federal writers; theatre and other projects revived.

Because "several lynchings have taken place in this state in a period of years" lynching is a felony, punishable by death, with a minimum penalty of 10 years in prison or \$1,000 fine. Lynching is defined as any violence committed by a mob "which results in the death, or maiming, or terrorizing, or burning the home or homes of the victims."

America should stay out of war. State jim-crow laws should be abolished.

Compulsory military training should be abolished in educational institutions.

The Dies committee should be discontinued.

Prohibition laws should be repealed.

On the other hand the incorporated group or the Incies as they were called, voted on such things as: Too many Thanksgivings, approving the Dies committee, making it a felony to steal anything from a parked automobile, etc.

Officers Elected

The Nonincs elected the following officers: Wilburn Wood, white, Norman, president, and Nena Beth Stapp, white, Norman, secretary-treasurer; Blanche Foushee, Tulsa, vice-speaker of the house. Miss Foushee was also nominated for secretary-treasurer, but asked that a telegram to the assembly, from Eleanor Roosevelt saying, "My greetings go to the Oklahoma Youth Legislature for a successful session."

Society Girl Risks Life To Save Domestic

Negro Maid Is Carried To Safety When Trapped By Flames

1-18-40
A 21-year-old colored maid, Inez Dennis, is uninjured today because of a 22-year-old Chestnut Hill society girl, Miss E. James, 8703 Seminole street, risked her life and heavy damages and carried her to safety last Monday.

Awakened about 4 A.M. by the screams of Miss Dennis, Miss Jordan rushed to the third floor room of the maid. She burst open the door and saw only fire and smoke. The maid, affected by the smoke, was unable to reply to Miss Jordan's frantic call.

Despite the flames and smoke, Miss Jordan searched the room and found the maid in a closet and carried her downstairs.

The fire which was confined to the men was believed to have started in a room, due to the quick arrival of firemen, was believed to have started in a mattress.

50 Schools Observe Race Relations Month

Race Relations Month, conducted locally through the cooperation of the Superintendent of public schools, Dr. A. J. Stoddard, and the Race Relations Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, of which Herbert T. Miller is secretary, climaxed its program last week with the appearance of the speakers listed below at several schools:

Dr. John P. Turner, Germantown High School; Dr. Theodore G. Penney, Wm. D. Kelley School; Rev. B. B. Battise, Claghorn School; James Fleming, Woodrow Wilson High School; Rev. Frank B. Mitchell, Columbus School; Rev. Marshall Shepard, Vaux Jr. High School; Rev. C. M. Smith and Theodore O. Spaulding, attorney, Blankenburg School; Roger Gordon, Walton School; Dr. James H. Duckrey, Cornman School; H. H. Cain, Feltonville School; Dr. Griffiths C. Brannon, Elverson School; and Herbert T. Miller, West Philadelphia High School.

In many instances, local principals directed their own interracial programs by inviting in other local Negro leaders.

Between thirty and fifty schools in Philadelphia participated in the 1940 Race Relations program.

RACE RELATIONS- 1940
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

RACE RELATIONS MONTH

Friendly Spirit Is Growing

3-17-40
at various places
Improvement Is
Noted in Various

Sections of Nation

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)

A report just made by the Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, and covering the nation-wide observance of Interracial Brotherhood Month, February), says that great improvement in interracial relations have been noted in various sections of the country.

Special emphasis was placed on Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 11, when white and Negro pastors throughout America, exchanged pulpits for the day. Special interracial features were also projected in hundreds of churches and communities, both North and South.

Significant among the reports were the events in some of the places indicating trends of thought and action toward interracial betterment in long-time community programs. A tour of ten cities in Ohio, upstate New York and Illinois was made by Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Department of Race Relations, serving as principal speaker, consultant or resource leader in these places where definite programs are being formulated.

In the state of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, interracial consultant, department of welfare, filled several speaking engagements and has the assistance of a State Interracial Advisory committee in her activities. Open discussion on race problems with young and

adult groups was held in Syracuse with Martin L. Harvey, Jr., youth leader in the AME Zion church.

The Rochester Interracial Banquet featured as speaker the Rev. William Lloyd Imes of New York City whose address, followed the panel discussion already mentioned on race discrimination in that city.

In addition to national hook-ups on the radio with messages from prominent speakers, some communities featured radio talks on conditions affecting their own particular local race problems. The Department of Race Relations provides a service of information and advice to communities and churches in the promotion of these programs

RACE RELATIONS- 1940
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

RACE RELATIONS MONTH

White Pupils Hear Race Speakers In Philadelphia

Journal Guide
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — As a climax to Race Relations month, through the cooperation of the public school system of Philadelphia and Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools, the race relations committee of the Federal Council of Churches, through its secretary, Herbert T. Miller, of the YMCA, sponsored the following speakers in local public school last week:

Dr. John P. Turner, Theodore R. Penney, John Battiste, G. James Fleming, Rev. Frank B. Mitchell, Rev. Marshall Shepard, Rev. C. M. Smith, Atty. Theodore O. Spaulding, Roger Gordon, Dr. James H. Duckrey, H. H. Cain, Dr. Griffiths C. Brannon, and Herbert T. Miller.

This cooperative program initiated a new venture in the field of race relations in Philadelphia. Not only did the above list of speakers appear in schools, but in many instances, local principals directed their own interracial programs by inviting in other prominent local Negro leaders.

RACE RELATIONS- 1940
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC

BEGIN CELEBRATION FOR BROTHERHOOD IN FEDERAL COUNCIL

NEW YORK.—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America will celebrate soon Race Relations Sunday. This year the celebration will be Sunday, February 11. This is the eighteenth annual observation of this day by the group. A feature of Interracial Brotherhood month, plans are very extensive this year for the celebration.

The proclamation of this nationwide celebration was made early in November by the publicity given out by the Rev. Philip C. Jones, associate pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church of this city. He challenges the churches in a time of world conflict, suffering and wreck of war, to be aware of our own country, and to purify herself of the great modern heresy of racial discrimination within her own walls.

Expose Discrimination
Christians are called upon "to give themselves to the exposition to every cruelty and injustice which greed, bigotry and prejudice create." Specific suggestions are given which show the responsibility devolving upon American churchmen in bringing about community changes in fields where there is discrimination in industry, unequal educational opportunities for minority races, inequitable administration of public benefits of social security and the like, the withholding of civic privileges and rights from citizens because of color, and an unbrotherly conduct in the daily life of people of different racial groups.

Concrete suggestions are given to the local church for stimulating activity toward these results, and a note of penitence is sounded for the indifference, greed and injustices which infest our American society.

In reference to the extension of the observance from a day to Interracial Brotherhood Month the message continued: "No day or week or month, however, will suffice. Education in brotherhood is a continuing process. We must emphasize Brotherhood Years, Brotherhood Decades, Brotherhood Centuries, until, in the grace of God, it is Brotherhood Now."

Church Strategy
Churches which have been identified with majority groups in this country should recognize on all suitable occasions and in all possible ways significant advances made by minority groups which are striving valiantly to achieve their rightful destinies. Respect for the per-

sonality of individuals irrespective of race or color is basic to brotherhood. Efforts to bring tolerance and understanding into areas where hostile feelings now exist should receive the approval of all right-thinking people.

Efforts for Tolerance
Christians must give themselves to the exposition of and opposition to every cruelty and injustice which greed, bigotry and prejudice create. Their efforts should find expression in changing our social attitudes and practices in the following ways:

The church is called upon to purify herself of the great modern heresy of racial discrimination within her own walls.

Christians must urge the state to furnish equal educational opportunities to all races. Discrimination in industry based on color, creed or national heritage must end.

Inequitable administration of a system of social security on the basis of racial differences must be prevented.

Hospitals, libraries, parks and all public facilities should be available to persons of all races.

As Christians we must conquer hate with love. In the spirit of Christ, the world's Redeemer, we are to build lasting highways of understanding and bridges of brotherhood. We have heretofore observed Race Relations Sunday. This year we recognize also Interracial Brotherhood Month.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

CHURCH CALLED UPON TO PURIFY HERSELF OF GREAT MODERN HERESY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION NOW

Global 2-9-40
Federal Council of Churches Gives Goal to be Reached in 1940; Sets February 11, 1940 As "Race Relations Sunday."

New York, November 1—Announcing the 18th annual observance of RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY, February 11, 1940, which will be one feature of INTERRACIAL BROTHERHOOD MONTH, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America issued today through its Department of Race Relations a message to the churches of America emphasizing other obligation to make the United States of America a nation in which brotherhood prevails.

The Message, drafted by the Rev. Philip C. Jones, Associate Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York challenges the churches in a time of world conflict, suffering and wreck of war, to be aware of the "lack of social justice in our own country," and "to purify herself of the great modern heresy of racial discrimination within our own walls."

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But now in Christ Jesus ye who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ. For He is our peace who has made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us. Eph. 2:13, 14.

"Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out,
And to whom I was like to give offense.
Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That wants it down."
—Robert Frost

While bugles call millions to arms, to suffering and death, Christians still hear the "still small voice" of God telling them again and again that Brotherhood and Peace shall prevail. Deus Vult! But God does not will it to come to pass by any kind of dictatorship. He reveals it in the hearts of the faithful as a shining goal to be achieved through effort and sacrifice. In the face of ignorance, hypocrisy, prejudice and disillusionment, all true Christians persist in their effort to make the spirit of Christ

Hospitals, libraries, parks and all public facilities should be available to persons of all races.

Lynching and mob violence must be wiped out.

Justice before the courts, so frequently denied minority groups, must be guaranteed to all.

The friendly pattern of Christian social life must be guaranteed to all.

The friendly pattern of Christian social life must replace unbrotherly conduct in city and country.

As Christians we must conquer hate with love. In the spirit of Christ, the world's Redeemer, we are to build lasting highways of understanding and bridges of brotherhood. We have heretofore observed Race Relations Sunday. This year we recognize also Interracial Brotherhood Month. No day or week or month, however, will suffice. Education in brotherhood is a continuing process. We must emphasize Brotherhood Years, Brotherhood Decades, Brotherhood Centuries, until, in the grace of God, it is Brotherhood Now.

Some Practical Church Activities
For the life and work of the local church the following activities are commended:

Arrange worship services with other racial and cultural groups.

Hold music festivals, emphasizing the artistic contributions of different peoples.

Organize classes and institutes for the study of other's needs and achievements.

"Arrange 'halls of fame' in which great personalities of minority races are emphasized and their achievements recognized."

With penitence for racial bitterness and the lack of social justice in our country, we must begin by eliminating indifference, greed and injustice from our individual lives; when we shall be able to help make the Church more representative of our Lord's attitude and purpose. And if our churches are truly Christian they can fulfill their obligation to make the United States of America a nation in which brotherhood prevails.

Church Strategy

Churches which have been identified with majority groups in this country should recognize on all suitable occasions and in all possible ways significant advances made by minority groups which are striving valiantly to achieve their rightful destinies. Respect for the personality of individuals irrespective of race or color is basic to brotherhood. Efforts to bring tolerance and understanding into areas where hostile feelings now exist should receive approval of all right-thinking people.

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RACE RELATIONS- 1940

MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

BEGIN CELEBRATION FOR BROTHERHOOD IN FEDERAL COUNCIL

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

CHURCH CALLED UPON TO PURIFY HERSELF OF GREAT MODERN HERESY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION NOW

Federal Council of Churches Gives Goal to be Reached in 1940; Sets February 11, 1940

As "Race Relations Sunday"

Robert A. G. - 2-9-40
W. M. L. - 2-9-40

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Expose Discrimination Efforts for Tolerance

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Christians are called upon "to give themselves to the exposition of and opposition to every cruelty and injustice which greed, bigotry and prejudice create." Specific suggestions are given which show the responsibility devolving upon American churches in bringing about community changes in fields where there is discrimination in industry, unequal educational opportunities for minority races, inequitable administration of public benefits of social security and the like, the withholding of civic privileges and rights from citizens because of color, and an unbenevolent conduct in the daily life of people of different racial groups.

Concrete suggestions are given to the local church to stimulate activity toward these results, and a note of penitence is sounded for the indifference, greed and injustices which infest our American society.

In reference to the extension of the observance from a day to Interracial Brotherhood Month the Message continued: "No day or week or month, however, will suffice. Education in brotherhood is a continuing process. We must emphasize Brotherhood Years, Brotherhood Decades, Brotherhood Centuries, until, in the grace of God, it is Brotherhood Now."

Churches which have been identified with majority groups in this country should recognize on all suitable occasions and in all possible ways significant advances made by minority groups which are striving valiantly to achieve their rightful destinies. Respect for the personality of individuals irrespective of race or color is basic to brotherhood. Efforts to bring tolerance and understanding into areas where hostile feelings now exist should receive approval of all right-thinking people.

Christians must give themselves to the exposition of and opposition to every cruelty and injustice which greed, bigotry and prejudice create. Their efforts should find expression in changing our social attitudes and practices in the following ways:

Invite persons of other races to teach in Church Schools or to take part leadership of church services.

Create and present dramas relating to the problems which minorities face, with participants from different groups.

Encourage interracial cooperation in community enterprises.

Devise ways to keep young minds from acquiring adult prejudices.

Emphasize persistently the fact that our Gospel exalts the worth of the individual and that our form of government has the same basis.

Relate the Christian conviction about prayer to interracial understanding.

The Department issues for the observance an attractive poster and helpful program suggestions for various departments of the church and for community groups. Among the authors of the programs are Dr. G. Glenn Atkins, formerly of Auburn Theological Seminary, Miss Mary Esther Reese of the Brooklyn Church Federation, Miss Marjorie Penny of the Friends Interracial Committee, Philadelphia; Miss Katharine Terrill of the Council for Social Action, Congregational-Christian Churches; and the late Miss Nancy Longenecker of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Noteworthy in this annual observance is the increasing activity on college campuses both north and south, and the cooperation of radio station managers.

RACE RELATIONS- 1940 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
February 10, 1940

Inter-Racial Sunday Will Be Observed

Three Services Set Here Tomorrow

Inter-racial Sunday tomorrow will be observed at Knoxville College, the (Negro) Shiloh Presbyterian Church and at Fort Sanders Presbyterian (white) Church.

At Knoxville College at 4 p. m. the Rev. J. G. Jackson of First Baptist Church and the Rev. D. A. Jackson of Mount Zion Baptist Church will be speakers. Musical numbers will be by Miss Elzara Wallace, violinist, and the Wednesday Evening Choral Ensemble. The service is sponsored by the Clinton Chapel Church, the newly organized Negro YMCA and by the Central and Phyllis Wheatley branches of the YWCA.

Shiloh Church will listen to music by the Kirkwood Presbyterian Church Junior Choir at the 11 a. m. service, and the pastor, the Rev. Thomas A. Jenkins, will preach on "The Salvation to Our Common Problems." A delegation of white persons is expected.

At the same time, the organist and choir of Shiloh church will be guests at the morning service of Fort Sanders Church.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 11, 1940

Race Relations Sunday

The Observance Today Is Discussed
in Connection With Lynching

To the Editor of The Chattanooga Times:

At this season of the year our thoughts are again turned to the great question of racial understanding. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ has proclaimed February 11, as Race Relations Sunday, a day for emphasizing the need of a still greater understanding among the races of America. From the pulpits throughout the nation there will be efforts on the part of wide-awake ministers to show the need for racial understanding in maintaining American democracy. The lack of racial and international understanding has precipitated another great war, which America hopes to avoid.

In America we have a nation, which, in comparison with Europe, is a new nation. This nation developed in an age of science and democracy as the methods of transportation and communication were making greater unity possible. It has developed into a large and powerful nation of many groups and races.

There is relative harmony among the racial groups in America. The Negro problem is the greatest in the south.

In 1887 a practice of lynching began in the south. Its victims at first were Negroes. This barbarous practice soon overstepped the color-line. Crime, like disease, has no regard for race, creed or color. According to the 1939 lynching record, this practice is rapidly disappearing. Tuskegee Institute reports:

Only three lynchings, a sharp decrease from former years, have occurred in the United States in 1939. Two occurred in Florida, where a white man accused of murder was shot to death by members of his own race, and a Negro, charged with the death of a white youth in an automobile accident, was taken from officers and slain. The third was that of a Mississippi Negro, killed following an altercation with a white man. There were eighteen instances in which law-enforcement officers were credited with preventing lynchings, with twenty-five persons, including five whites, saved from the hands of mobs.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes a slight difference in their report, which states:

There were five persons, two of them white, lynched in the United States during 1939. In only one case was the charge of molesting whites alleged. The other cases grew out of differences between employer and employees, and an automobile accident.

Lynching, which has been a great blot on American democracy, is gradually becoming a thing of the past. We heartily agree with Dr. Patterson, of Tuskegee, in his statements giving credit to Southern ministers for creating an atmosphere of better understanding. They, as many others, understand that men can live as brothers in God's family without being brothers-in-law. Much credit also goes to Interracial Commissions and the splendid work of R. B. Eleazer, Drs. Arthur Raper, W. D. Weatherford, Charles S. Johnson and others; the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, and editors of Southern newspapers who wield a great power over public opinion.

Racial understanding and good will can be fostered by creative living as American citizens. Good will and racial understanding can be fostered by the races joining hands in pre-co-operation to make America the greatest democracy of the world.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
February 12, 1940

Relation Of Races Topic For Sermon

Race Relations Sunday was observed at the First Baptist church yesterday morning, with the sermon by the pastor, the Rev. E. Norfleet Gardner. He discussed the subject, "The Christian Way to Racial Understanding," using as the text John 14:6, "Jesus saith unto him, I am the way".

Several causes of racial misunderstandings were suggested, among them the following: The tendency to generalize with reference to the race upon adverse experiences with one or two persons; race egoism; the lack of cultural development of some races; general hearsay.

The speaker suggested that it is hard to define the struggle going on in the heart of the southerner, white or colored, today, to free himself from race prejudice. He suggested that the cure for racial misunderstanding lay along the Christian pathway and indicated three or four things which would help in the development of racial understanding: Establishment of the Christian ideal of justice for all; the recognition that every personality has the right to develop its God-given talents to the highest point possible; the growing spirit of co-operation between the leaders of both races; the encouragement of a belief in the Christian brotherhood of life.

At the evening hour, the speaker was Al. B. Wester, Jr., a senior in the department of chemical engineering at State college. He presented graphically a personal testimony on "Why I Believe in God".

Mr. Wester indicated that he had found a reasonable belief in God through his own proofs and as a student of physics traced how a person might find in that or other scientific lines reasonable faith in God. Mr. Wester said that through every profession there ought to be a challenge as well as a privilege to discovered an approach to God.



RACE RELATIONS- 1940 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, E TC.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia S C Record January 15, 1940 Interracial Committee Will Meet Tomorrow

The South Carolina interracial committee will have its third annual meeting tomorrow at the Benefit college library building, with a symposium scheduled for the morning session, and a general discussion and business session set for the afternoon.

The Rev. F. Clyde Helm is chairman of the committee. Bishop J. J. Gravatt of the Upper South Carolina Episcopal diocese will open the meeting with a devotional, and Dr. J. J. Starks, president of Benedict, will welcome delegates.

Improvement of the related economic conditions of the white and negro races will be the subject of the morning symposium, in which Dr. W. H. Mills of Clemson, A. B. Holsey of Tuskegee, Ala., Mrs. Ella Ramsey and Mrs. James D. Ames, both of Atlanta, Ga., with the Southern commission on interracial cooperation, J. B. Kolb, and Cammie Flud, both of the farm security administration, will participate.

Mrs. George Davis of Orangeburg and Miss Adele Minahan of Columbia will make talks at the afternoon session.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Charleston, S C. Evening Post February 12, 1940 INTER-RACIAL PUBLIC MEETING

"Youth in Jeopardy" Subject of Address by Rev. W. A. Huey

The annual public meeting of the Charleston Inter-racial Committee took place yesterday afternoon at Centenary M. E. church.

The Rev. J. Franklin Burkhardt presided, Rev. J. W. Kerry, pastor of Centenary, offered prayer; two musical numbers were rendered by students from Avery Institute.

The principal address was given by the Rev. Wm. A. Huey, superintendent of the John G. Richards Industrial School for negro boys near Columbia. He spoke briefly of his own work in renovating this school in the last few months. He said that 496 of its 600 acres were now to be put under cultivation, that the depleted soil was to be treated by the Erosion Project, the first to be tak-

en up in the state, that the herd of cows had already been greatly improved, and the food of the boys much improved, and new bedding accommodations provided. Under the influence of a new chaplain the morale was much better. Mr. Huey had been able recently to find jobs for 46 of the boys when discharged.

The subject of his address was "Youth in Jeopardy". He cited such alarming facts as that five million of the youth of the nation were unemployed or out of school, that 90 per cent. of the crime of the nation was committed by youths under 23, the average age of criminals is now 19. He stated that one half of our taxes now go for courts, care of criminals, police forces and other items growing out of crime and delinquency. The cost of racketeering is five times the whole cost of public and private education. Among the contributing factors he mentioned the moral filth distributed on public news stands, increasing restrictions on education, lavish expenditure for living and undue expenditure on learning how to live. He said that secondary schools largely fit for college, but only one in sixteen of the pupils go to college. Youth should be fitted to live by practical training for occupations that are not already overcrowded. An institution should "not only see through Johnny but see Johnny through." Another very large factor in the production of youthful criminals is the broken or irresponsible home. Judges have declared that 98 per cent. of youthful crime is due to broken or neglected homes. Money builds houses but a home cannot be bought. Only the death of love can destroy a home. The thoroughfare to the mastery of life is through the home. Young people need to feel responsibility, and early learn a high purpose for living. "They should be taken off the bleachers and put into the game," he urged.

Brief remarks were also made by Mrs. Clelia McGowan and Rev. C. S. Ledbetter.

Anderson, S. C. Mail
April 10, 1940

County School Enrollment Is Above 22,000

With commencement not far distant and another school year nearing completion, it is interesting to note that Anderson County sent a total of 22,089 pupils to school last year ranking fourth in the state in total enrollment, the report for South Carolina showing a total of 478,610 from all counties.

The total from Anderson county included 12,099 white elementary pupils; 5,858 Negro elementary; 3,512 white high school and 620 Negro high school pupils. The total elementary enrollment was 15,611 pupils and the total high school enrollment, 6,478 pupils.

Greenville, with a total of 35,013; Spartanburg, with a total of 31,510; and Charleston, with a total of 23,314 pupils were the only counties to exceed Anderson in number.

The average daily attendance of elementary pupils in the Anderson white schools last year was 10,066; in the high schools 3,113. The average daily attendance for both elementary and high schools was recorded as 6,605 for boys, 6,574 for girls and 13,179 as the total.

The average daily attendance in the Negro schools of the county was 4,569 in the elementary and 515 in the high schools. Both elementary and high schools averaged 2,378 among the boys, 2,706 among girls, or a total of 5,084.

The Anderson county white schools employed last year fifteen persons in administrative positions, including six administrative superintendents, six principals in the elementary schools, three in the high schools.

The county employed a total of 529 white teachers, including 369 elementary and 160 high school teachers.

In the Negro schools, one principal is recorded, 151 elementary teachers, 23 high school teachers,

or a total of 174 in both high school and elementary. The county employed a grand total of 719 teachers and administrative officers, including 520 white and Negro elementary, and 183 white and Negro high school teachers.

The average annual salary for white women classroom teachers in the Anderson county school system last year was \$842 in the elementary grades, or \$914 in the high school. Negro women teachers received an average of \$394 in the elementary grades or \$461 in the high school.

The average salary for white men classroom teachers was \$985 in the elementary school, \$1,241 in the high school; for the Negro men classroom teachers \$472 in the elementary grades, and \$470 in the high schools.

In the case of the white administrative superintendents, the average salary was \$3,080; white elementary principals averaged \$1,333 in the elementary, and \$2,500 in the high schools. The Negro principals averaged \$1,523, in the elementary school. 11

Chattanooga Tenn.
Tribune
April 17, 1940

Better Race Relations

A REMARKABLE feature of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare was the apparent increase in good will among the races. Many Negro delegates attended.

Nowhere in the world is the racial question being handled so well as in the South. We have but to look at the situation in Europe to know that over there racialism is at the root of all the trouble. It is Hitler's baleful racialism which has brought Europe to destruction. His is the doctrine of "more room for me" but "no room for you" if you happen not to be Nordic. In the South we go on improving racial relations, and setting an example to the whole world.

Lynchings and race riots have decreased. About ten years ago the Commission on Interracial Cooperation sponsored a Southern Commission to Study Lynching. It pioneered in studying objectively the background and motivation of lynchings, and its findings helped build public opinion to improve race relations.

One unexpected consequence of the unionization of Alabama's coal fields was a betterment of these. If the white miner out in the hills of Jefferson and Walker Counties refused to carry the Negro miner along with him, he learned that

his own economic progress would be hindered. And sectional inheritance the Negro is for four or five years he has been sitting down with Negroes at union meetings, and has learned that he can do this without injury to himself.

Probably Federal welfare activities have done the most to improve race relations. The Social Security Board makes earnest efforts to see that the funds it supplies the States are administered with strict impartiality as to races. The Public Works Administration early ruled about employing Negroes on work programs. The Farm Security Administration sees to it that Negroes get a fair share of the farms it buys. Often such efforts run counter to local sentiment, but they do have effect.

Politically speaking, the Negro has come into more national power. He has been courted by Democrats as well as Republicans in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and other industrial States. Furthermore, the Negro vote has tended to become independent. The race's wisest leaders are trying to stop Negroes from being counted in advance, as they were for two-thirds of a century by the G. O. P.

Nor has the colored man been led into extreme left-wing movements. Since 1929 the Communists have striven desperately to capture the Southern Negroes, especially farm tenants, but these efforts have

been quite futile. Through emotional inheritance the Negro is a better American than are many of the immigrant types. It is not easy to persuade such folk to mumble the mottoes of Moscow or Berlin.

Springfield, Tenn. Times
April 4, 1940

INTER RACIAL MEETING WILL BE HELD SUNDAY

Annual Event To Be
2:30 P. M. Sunday
In Tabernacle

The Federal Council of Churches of America designates once a year that a celebration of some kind be held in some public place for the purpose of promoting inter-racial good will between the races of all mankind.

On Sunday, April 7, 1940 at 2:30 P. M. at the City Tabernacle the White's Chapel C.M.E. Church will sponsor its 8th annual inter-racial gathering. There will be presented a splendid program of addresses. In addition, a chorus of 100 voices will sing appropriate spirituals in tune with the theme of the occasion. Invitations have been extended to representatives of all civic organizations of the local community to be present. A splendid section will be reserved for whites and the public is urged to come and take part.

A special feature of the program will be the presence of Aunt Fannie Ann Young, 114 year old Negro citizen of the county, who is perhaps one of the oldest, if not the oldest, person in the State of Tennessee.

Every one is urged to come out and help make this old soul happy.

Jacob C. Morton, chairman of the committee on arrangements stated, "Knowing as we do the good feeling that exists between the races of Springfield and Robertson County, we take this method of thanking you for your past cooperation in helping us to make this annual celebration a success. We invite you to come."

Mayor Of Beale Street Forms Inter-Race Group

MEMPHIS — Culminating nearly two years of intense struggles against a great many obstacles Matthew Thornton Sr., twice elected Mayor of Beale Street, succeeded last week in organizing an inter-racial commission here.

The Mayor has been an ardent campaigner for better rights for the Negroes of Memphis for many years and has been the spearhead of many organizations and movements designed for that purpose. Charter members of the commission are eight Negroes and eight whites including outstanding ministers and business men of both races.

Rev. S. E. Howie, noted Congregational minister, white was named president and Thornton was named first vice president of the commission.

Dr. S. L. Smith Elected Executive Secretary Interracial Body

The 21st annual conference of the Tennessee Interracial Commission to be held on June 20 at the Tenn. A. & I. College, will be presided over by the state chairman, Mr. John D. Freeman, executive secretary of the Tenn. Baptist Convention with Dr. S. L. Smith, director of Public Relations, George Peabody College for Teachers, as executive secretary.

Dr. Smith, appointed recently to the position made vacant by the passing of Dr. John D. Norton has been connected with the commission since its beginning.

A resume of the commission's activities, plans for a practical educational program and discussion of activities for the coming year will constitute the main features of the one day session.

Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the Tennessee A. & I. College, is chairman of the Interracial League, Negro Division of the Interracial Commission. Mr. R. E. Clay, State Building Developer, is executive secretary of the League.

DR. FREEMAN HEADS RACIAL COMMITTEE

Work of Dr. Hale Praised As Commission Ends Session Here

Dr. John D. Freeman, secretary of the executive board of the Tennessee Inter-Racial Commission as the group ended its meeting yesterday at A. & I. State College. Dr. S. L. Smith of Peabody College was chosen executive secretary.

Speakers at the business sessions yesterday, including Dr. Freeman, Dr. Smith and R. E. Clay, former executive secretary, paid tribute to Dr. W. J. Hale, president of A. & I. State College, for his leadership in inter-racial goodwill both in Tennessee and in the nation.

A highlight of the meeting was a panel discussion by delegates from McKenzie, which was led by L. T. Thomas, president of Bethel College in McKenzie. Participating in the discussion, which described how improved relations had been fostered among different racial groups there, were Jim Robbins, of Vanderbilt University, formerly of McKenzie; C. B. Moody, publisher of the McKenzie Banner; R. F. Smith, who spoke in behalf of McKenzie's Chamber of Commerce; B. T. Everett, who discussed housing and building for Negroes, and Mrs. Clifford Batterman.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
November 12, 1940

Interracial Program To Be Held Saturday

An interracial and international program to climax World Week of Prayer and Fellowship, now in progress, will be held Saturday at 1:30 p. m. in the Blue Triangle YWCA, it was announced Monday by Rachel Taylor, executive secretary of the local Negro branch of the National YWCA.

The Rev. Charles Houk of the Hillsboro Presbyterian Church will be the guest speaker and will discuss the topic, "Youth Challenges Christian Ethics."

White and Negro Americans and citizens of other countries, many of whom are international students in Nashville, will participate in the program.

INTER-RACE COMMITTEE BIDS LEADER FAREWELL

Dr. Lin D. Cartwright, chairman of the Chattanooga interracial relations committee, bade a touching farewell to the members of the committee at a meeting yesterday afternoon held at the Chattanooga Public library.

Dr. Cartwright has headed the committee for the past several years. He resigned because he is leaving the city for St. Louis, Mo., where he will edit the Christian Board publications.

A nominating committee to select Dr. Cartwright's successor has been appointed and will report at the next regular meeting. The committee is headed by A. F. Porzelius, Dr. J. B. Barber, colored, and J. W. Davenport, colored, and Roy Reynolds, secretary.

Dr. Cartwright expressed appreciation for being allowed to head the committee and thanked the members for the spirit of co-operation they had shown throughout the years. He paid high tribute to the late T. C. Thompson, organizer of the committee, who was active in the work from its inception here until his death.

"Often when we were discouraged, Mr. Thompson would point out to us the great progress that had been made in race relations through the years, and gave us hope," Dr. Cartwright said.

"As I leave Chattanooga and give up this work I have the highest regard for the value of the interracial relations committee. It is a symbol. Sometimes I feel little has been accomplished, yet the fact that there is

such a committee in the city shows that there are those interested in working out better relations. The fact that we have it is a constant inspiration. Do not be discouraged, but keep the committee alive and active," he advised.

Dr. Barber presented a resolution praising the work of Dr. Cartwright and expressing appreciation for his services. In a short talk, Dr. Barber compared Dr. Cartwright to Mr. Thompson, both of whom were busy men, with many interests, yet with whom race relations came uppermost.

At the close of the meeting Dr. Cartwright was presented a gift from the committee, with A. M. Pennybacker making the presentation.

RACE RELATIONS 1940

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST 1940 MEETING AT CENTRAL Y. W. C. A.

TEXAS

Rhoads, president of Bishop college, Marshall, Texas; and Dr. E. A. Steiner, noted sociologist, Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa.

The institution of a monthly meeting of the Dallas Interracial Commission in the Central downtown Y.W.C.A. building to which Negro members of the Commission are admitted on absolute equality on par with members of other racial extraction.

Dallas Group Seeks Governor's Proclamation of Interracial Sunday and Week; Officers Elected

DALLAS, Texas.—The Dallas Interracial Commission held its first session of the New Year at the Central Y.W.C.A. building downtown, January 5, with Dr. J. H. Black, eminent white physician, residing.

Members of the Interracial Commission expressed their delight at having such an outstanding citizen and humanitarian at the head of the local setup in interracial matters at such a critical time as this, and prophesied that there would be unprecedented success during 1940 under his able and sane administration.

Among the many items on the commission's agenda was the matter of making the most effective interracial Sunday, which falls this year on February 11. There is to be emphasis upon Interracial Goodwill in a very definite and marked degree during Interracial week.

Seeks Governor's Proclamation

The Dallas commission approved a proposal which calls upon Governor Lee O'Daniels to proclaim "State-wide Observance" of Interracial Day and Interracial Week.

This method, it is claimed, will focus public attention throughout the state to the importance and necessity of Interracial Goodwill. Churches, schools, civic and uplift organizations will be asked to cooperate in the State-wide movement to dramatize the beneficent results which accrue from mutual understanding, Interracial Goodwill and the actual practice of brotherhood among all peoples, regardless of race, color or creed.

Hon. Woodall Rogers, mayor of Dallas, is also asked to issue a proclamation for city-wide observance of Interracial Sunday and Interracial week here in Dallas in order to cultivate better understanding between the two races in the city, which is calculated to increase the progress and advancement of both race groups in Dallas and surrounding territory.

At the meeting Friday tentative

plans were adopted for the local observance of Interracial Sunday, February 11, when there is expected fruition to efforts to have exchange of pulpits, or at least white and Negro representatives in white and Negro churches. It was agreed that the special Interracial Sunday program would be musical in nature and a well-known college chorus has been invited to come to Dallas for the occasion.

The following officers were elected for the Dallas Interracial Commission to serve during 1940: Dr. J. H. Black, chairman; Fritz Cansler, secretary-treasurer; Mesdames J. W. Anderson and Joe Hill, vice presidents.

Some Important Accomplishments

The Dallas Interracial Commission had its beginning in 1936, but its achievements since then have more than justified its existence.

Among the important accomplishments listed and accredited solely to the efforts and activity of the Dallas Interracial Commission are the following:

The crusade against hotels which employed the policy of having Negro passengers use the freight elevators when calling at the hotels on important matters.

The inauguration and wide-spread celebration of Race Relations Week, which has had a most effective and telling bearing in decreasing race friction and creating better understanding, interracial goodwill and practice of brotherhood based upon character and ability, instead of race, color and creed.

The large Negro art exhibit which was displayed at the Art Museum in Texas State Fair park in 1939 in which Negro art was set forth, thereby creating public knowledge of what the Negro is doing along cultural and artistic lines, contrary to the usual burlesque in which Negroes are commonly set forth.

The inaugural of outstanding speakers, including Negro speakers, at Fair park. The speakers list of 1939 included such outstanding educators as: Rabbi David Lefkowitz of Temple Emanuel; Dr. J. J.

Richardson Points Out School Gains

Addresses Interracial Commission

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.

—In a stirring address before the Virginia Interracial Commission, Archie G. Richardson, assistant supervisor of Negro education in Virginia, made a roll call of the counties in Virginia and pointed out the educational improvements for colored people that have been made throughout the state in recent years.

Said Mr. Richardson in his address:

"In Virginia today there are increasing efforts being made to provide all the children of all the people with educational opportunities that are adequate and sound, and that are based upon the social and economic needs of the people who make up Virginia's culture."

"These efforts are being made toward the end of preparing Virginia's future citizens to take places in society as contributing members of society instead of wards of the Commonwealth. If one should attempt to call the roll of the counties making noteworthy progress in some phases, he would necessarily have to call most counties, for improvement in some phase of the education of Negroes may be found in most every county."

DEMOCRACY

"Perhaps the people in Virginia are beginning to realize that democracy is more than a form of government. Perhaps they are beginning to admit that it is a way of life and has deep implications for every aspect of life. No doubt these efforts are based upon a realization of the fact that in order for Je-

mocracy to work it must be lived.

"It matters not what the specific cause for these favorable efforts is the important thing to remember is that they represent concrete evidence that the worth and dignity of human personality is being recognized, and is being valued above all else."

"Democracy is intolerant of special privileges or opportunities for any particular group or individual. Democracy strongly insists upon equal opportunities for all the people regardless of class, race or social standing. To deny human beings the opportunity to improve their conditions or to utilize human beings of any race as mere machines, as mere instruments of industry or as pawns of any state or society is direct opposition to democracy."

SOUND EDUCATION

"One great responsibility therefore of Virginia is to enable all children of the State to acquire an understanding of democracy and its problems through a practical and sound educational program."

"Education should include opportunities to acquire those assets which will enable the individual to adjust himself to the society in which he now lives and any future society in which he may live. Democracy utterly rejects the age-old belief that a privileged leisure class is essential to the building of a rich culture. If our democracy is to survive, culture can not be the possession of the few, but it must be brought within the reach of everybody. An equal educational opportunity must be given to the rich man, the poor man, the white man and the black man to make his contribution toward the improvement of Virginia's culture."

HIGH SCHOOL PROBLEM

While the roll call revealed gains in the educational status of the Negro in most of the state, it also revealed that twenty-three counties, in the southwest, the valley and the extreme northern sections of the state are without high schools for Negroes.

The problems in many of these counties, the supervisor pointed out, was a small Negro population, insufficient to maintain a high school. Mr. Richardson recommended that the solution to this problem seems to lie in the establishment of regional high schools with several counties cooperating to maintain the school as is being done in Williamsburg where York and James City County and Williamsburg city are jointly supporting the regional high school there.

BROAD PROGRAMS

The speaker told the commission that in the development of Negro education the old county training schools are being expanded into high schools with broad programs of general education and vocational education including trade and industrial educa-

tion, vocational agriculture and vocational home economics.

EDUCATION GAINS

Mr. Richardson's roll call also listed the following gains: Jeanes supervisors in 68 counties; approximately fifty new school buildings ranging in cost from \$25,000 to one quarter million dollars constructed within the last three years; 42 high schools accredited, five qualified, and one certified; the establishment of two regional high schools and the proposed establishment of one other; nine months schools in 98 counties, with equal attendance the ninth month as a whole; an increase of one per cent, from 5 per cent to 6 per cent in the transportation of Negro pupils; increased qualification of Negro teachers; a decrease in the percentage of failures in Negro schools; increase in high school enrollment; increase in high school teachers; increase in the salary of rural elementary teachers and increase in the salary of urban high school teachers.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Mr. Richardson emphasized, however, the need for further basic improvements in Negro education and he listed several shortcomings of the educational system as applied to Negroes. These included: a decrease in the salaries of county high school teachers; a decrease in the salaries of city elementary salaries; the failure of the total enrollment figures and the daily average attendance records to show an increase; and decrease in the total number of elementary teachers.

Virginia Interracial Group Holds Confer.

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — With "Common Problems of the Commonwealth," as its theme, the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation held its 21st annual state conference at Charlottesville last week. The group, which meets each year in an attempt to interpret problems common to both races, met in Madison hall, and was presided over by D. Tennant Bryan of this city, state chairman of the commission.

Problems in education, crime, employment, health, poverty, public welfare housing and public opinion were discussed during the course of the day. P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, spoke of "Education of Public Opinion in the South" at the evening session.

Three group meetings were held in the afternoon on: "Common Problems in Administering a Dual

System of Education," "Work Among the churches in the Field of Racial Betterment;" and "College Courses on the Negro." Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Educational Foundation, Inc. the Rev. Churchill J. Gibson, rector of St. James Episcopal church, and Dean R. B. Pinchbeck of the University of Richmond were the group leaders.

An exhibit of Negro art arranged by Miss Elizabeth Nottingham, director of the Lynchburgh Art Gallery, and Samuel A. Madden of Hampton, was a feature of the conference.

Newport News, Va. Press
March 11, 1940

Interracial Meet Program Includes Hampton Resident

Appearing on the program of the 21st annual State conference of the Virginia commission in interracial cooperation at the University of Virginia today will be William M. Cooper and Samuel A. Madden, Hampton institute. The former is chairman of the study committee and Madden is supervisor of Negro WPA adult education. Officers of the commission include Cooper and Major L. C. White, Hampton, recording secretary. Governor James H. Price is honorary chairman, Malcom Pettit, chairman; W. E. and D. Tennant Bryan, Richmond, is active chairman.

Welcome will be extended by Dr. John L. Newcomb, president of the University of Virginia. Cooper will direct a symposium on "What Are the Common Problems?" These will include health, education, employment, crime and recreation, property and public welfare, housing and public opinion.

Madden will be one of the directors of an exhibit of Negro art to be seen in Madison hall.

Inter-Racial Audience At Ceremony

Military Men

From Langley Field Serve

Staff Correspondence

HAMPTON, Va. — With the spirit of patriotism and native pride at a high pitch, an interracial audience of hundreds of pig leaders and citizens, and a large delegation of officers and men from the military base at Langley Field witnessed the presentation of an American flag to the Weaver Orphan Home on the spacious lawn Saturday afternoon.

Among the speakers were Chaplain Charles I. Carpenter of Langley Field who was chief sponsor of the effort; Arthur G. Crimmins of Phoebus, commander of the department of Virginia, Regular Veterans Association; and Mrs. Anna B. Weaver, superintendent, who graciously accepted the gift and expressed the gratitude of her co-workers and the orphans.

COMMITTEE WORKERS

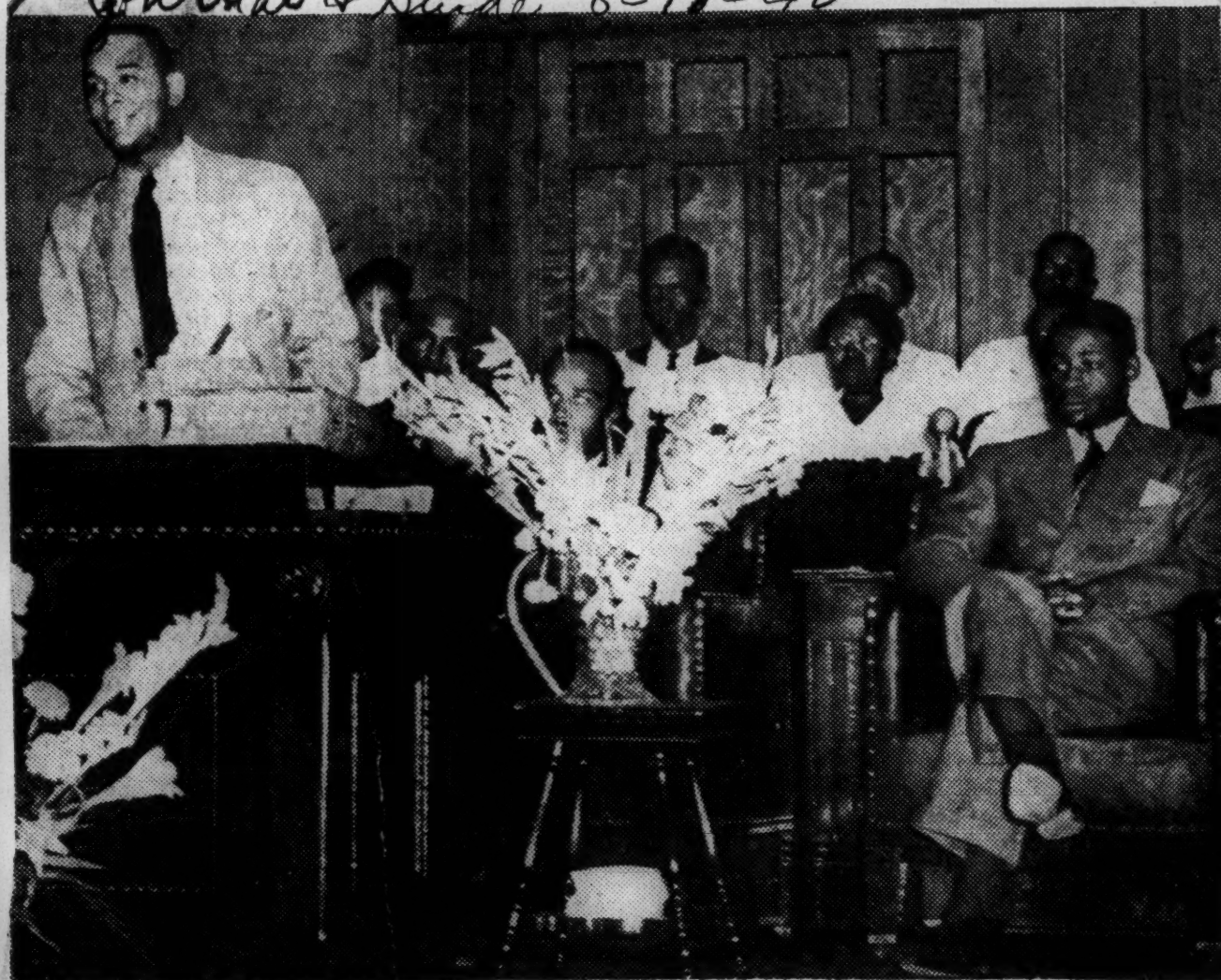
The presentation was made by the General Oscar Westover Post No. 234, of the Regular Veterans Association.

The committee responsible for the arrangements consisted of: James H. Price is honorary chairman, Malcom Pettit, chairman; W. E. Fisher, George Brooks, Claude Sheldon and George R. Becker.

The orphanage owes much of its development and progress to the support and cooperation of social and fraternal agencies, the leaders of which are active in promoting better race relations in this area.

Father of "Native Son" Discusses Hero

Journal & Guide 8-10-40



Norfolk, Va.
RICHARD WRIGHT, author of "Native Son," speaking before an interracial congregation at the White Rock Baptist Church in Durham, North Carolina. His subject "How I Found Bigger," hero of the novel about the problem of the urban Negro, dealt with the character who will soon be dramatized into a stage version for "Native Son."

Mr. Wright is presently collaborating with Paul Green, Pulitzer prize dramatist, in the task of setting the current best-selling novel into a stage production for Orson Welles.

At the right on the speaker's platform is Shade Green of the Durham Negro Youth Council, who introduced Mr. Wright. (Photo by Sam Hood).

Full Knowledge of 'Bigger' Led Author to "Native Son"

Journal & Guide 8-11-40

Says Best Selling Novel Is Ex-Ray Into Lives of Those About Us, and A Skeleton Key To All Individuals

Norfolk, Va.
By SAM HOOD

Exclusive to the Journal and Guide

DURHAM, N. C.—"If Edgar Allen Poe were alive today, he would not create the horrors but the horrors would create Poe," said Richard Wright, author of "Native Son," when he spoke here before an interracial gathering at the White Rock Baptist Church. Pulitzer prize playwright from

The writer, whose recent book "Native Son" for an Orson Welles production was selected by the Book-Of-The-Month and has hit the 200,000 mark in sales already is at present collaborating with Paul Green, In an interview Mr. Wright said this pertaining to the effect of the

fallacy that a race can pull itself up by its own boot straps.

"Negro business can't alone do the job," he said "because it has a limited field of operation."

Mr. Wright condemned the practice of substituting labor by whites. "There are whites doing work which was traditionally instituted for Negroes," he continued. "And in the long run I think that it defeats itself, since every Negro that is thrown out of a job and is replaced by whites, increases the burden that the whites must help with taxes."

He stated, for exaple, that in his travels throughout parts of the United States he had seen Negro red-caps replaced by whites.

A native of Mississippi until 17 years old and a former Harlem newspaperman, Mr. Wright said that social vision was not essentially identified with a given group, but from a multiplicity of environments. He gave credit to the depression as the instigator of the new literature of "social realism."

He stated graphically that "you can draw a line or mark a difference between what the Negro authors were writing before 1929 and after." The depression "stripped the illusion away and bared the plight of the people." This economic awakener, he stated, will be of concern as to what will happen to the individual in this unsettled world."

Explains "Native Son"

Mr. Wright told the White Rock Church audience that his book has universal drama element since "Bigger" (hero of "Native Son")

dramatization of "Native Son" on the race question:

"I don't like to gauge national questions, but it will take many bookks to solve them, and when a book comes along that institutes a reform, there are many contributing factors.

"I wish that a large core of Negro writers could center their artistic intentions on the Negro situation, and over a period of time it would so condition the people that it would pave the way for political action. But art alone cannot do it."

Advocates Group Action

Mr. Wright advocated that the Negro race ally itself with progressive movements such as consumers groups, trade unions, tenant leagues, better business bureaus and housing projects. These institutions he implied would help to remedy the problem and ease the

represented a multiple of forces. "He was a drunkard taking a stiff drink of life; and, figuratively speaking, he became a chronic alcoholic from perpetual nerve agitation. He (Bigger) is not a Communist or a Fascist, but part of a dislocated society feeling his way out.

"The tensivity of Bigger, I feel, is the emotional symbol of American life."

8-10-40
In the interview, Mr. Wright declared that his written material was not autobiographical but, as he told his audience in the White Rock Baptist Church: "I used my imagination and invented test-tube situations to see how Bigger would react."

"Native Son" is therefore the laboratory report of Richard Wright, the author using himself not as a source of light but as a point of reflection—drawing upon his multiplicity of environments from Mississippi, to Chicago, to New York.

Mr. Wright said that Bigger was not inspired from a single character, but drawn from a half dozen Biggers known since childhood. There were the Biggers such as the adolescent Hitler who openly made demands on his playmates' toys and proceeded to take them with the ease of our modern dictator; there was the Bigger who took up tickets at a movie theatre and was finally shot in the back by a policeman during a bootleg raid. There were other Biggers "lost in the amnesia of childhood."

Said Mr. Wright: "If I had known but one Bigger I would not have written 'Native Son.'"

Brain-Child Haunted Him

As the years went by the forces made the Biggers react as they did, and Mr. Wright began to focus on a character for his book. The character haunted his mind to such an extent that he "altered the complexion of my existence. It was an x-ray that enabled me to see deeply into the lives of those about." It was a skeleton key to the individuals of both races. It opened the door to Mr. Wright's understanding of those environments responsible for Bigger's conduct.

In discussing the problems confronted in adopting the novel to the drama, the author said that some of the novel will have to be omitted "not for censorship" but to transcribe it from one art form to another.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 11, 1940

INTERRACIAL GOODWILL

Interracial Goodwill Sunday is being observed today in Virginia and in many other states. Particular attention is being paid in the churches to the problems of the Negroes, of whom there are some 650,000 scattered throughout the State. Ministers, both white and colored, are trying to effect a better understanding between the races and to enable them to work in closer harmony for their own advancement and for the advancement of the State as a whole.

Newport News and the other Peninsula communities have reason to be proud of their Negro population. The Negroes have good schools and good churches. Many of them own their homes and many others are buying homes. The progress of the Negro race has been remarkable since the close of the Civil war, and in few communities has it been more remarkable than on the Virginia Peninsula, where thousands were literally dumped without means of making a livelihood.

The dominant attitude on the Peninsula has always been that of enabling the Negro to help himself. It has proved very successful and accounts in no small measure for the excellent understanding between the races.

Interracial work is carried on every day in the year, year in and year out, in Newport News and other Peninsula communities. Hence Interracial Goodwill Day is nothing new in this community. And when communities, public officials and citizens in other sections of the State take the same interest in the Negro, his welfare and his problems as is taken on the Peninsula the Commonwealth as a whole will be the gainer.

The problems of any set or group of Virginia's citizens are the problems of the whole. The fact that they have been generally viewed in this light is in no small measure responsible for Virginia's remarkable progress during the period that much of the remainder of the Nation was slipping backward.

Va. Inter-Racial Group Completes 5-Year Plan

By LEE F. RODGERS

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12—

Five years ago the Woman's Missionary Union of Virginia, a white Baptist organization, launched the Inter-racial Missionary department for functioning among the Race population of the Old Dominion.

This pioneering movement among the state's Baptist forces involved the setting up of a bi-racial board of white and Race Baptist women, the first such organization of its kind in the North or South, it is believed. The bi-racial board was formed from the three major Baptist women's auxiliaries of the state, the Woman's Missionary Union, white the Woman's Baptist State Educational and Missionary Convention of Virginia, and the Woman's Baptist Missionary Association of Virginia.

The board consists of five members from the white organization, and six from the latter two groups.

First Three Years Hardest

In addition, there is a secretary of the board, who serves as field missionary. This inter-racial missionary worker is Miss Fletcher M. Howell, former Portsmouth, Va., school teacher, business woman and church woman, and now occupying an office in the missionary union's headquarters in Richmond.

The first three years of the newly organized inter-racial department were the hardest, a bulletin states. Mrs. G. Paul La Roque, white, was chairman of the board, and guided the work with wisdom and unselfish devotion.

In 1937 she was succeeded by Mrs. Garnett Ryland, also white, of the University of Virginia, who now occupies the post and is regarded as an able executive.

Work is Statewide

Fifteen missionary centers were

organized in the first year of the inter-racial department, and since then a number of other centers have been formed, taking in both urban and rural fields.

Baptist churches, with their missionary groups, were contacted, and the centers are supervised by inter-racial advisory committees, bringing together white and colored Christian workers in an unprecedented co-operative educational missionary program. In five years more than one hundred missionary institutes have been conducted in the state. Miss Howell plays a leading role in this phase of the work.

Chief objectives of the unique movement are prayer, Bible study, personal service, enlistment in the work, stewardship, and missionary education of young people. To best train the youth, and to effectively impress the adults, the inter-racial department sponsors a mission study course.

Training for worthwhile service and leadership is stressed. Many Baptist churches of the state are allied with the movement through their missionary societies and young people's missionary organizations, including primary and junior groups.

Young People Vie

A stewardship education program is pursued each year, with young people of the state vying for honors. Annual "Seasons of Prayer" are ob-

Commission To Take Up 6 Problems

Expert Analysts
On 21st Annual

Virginia Parley

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. —

Methods of improving race relations and reports concerning work done in that direction will be made by competent analysts and speakers at the 21st annual conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation in Madison Hall, University of Virginia, Monday, March 11.

One of the principal features of the assembly is a symposium on "What Are the Common Problems?" to be conducted under the direction of William M. Cooper, director of extension at Hampton Institute.

GROUP MEETINGS

The subjects to be discussed by various persons include: health, education, employment, crime and recreation, poverty and public welfare, housing, and public opinion.

Three important group meetings will be held in the afternoon following the principal assembly presided over by President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College.

DISCUSSION TOPICS

The topics for these groups and the presiding officers include:

"Common Problems in Administering a Dual Education System." Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation, will have charge of the discussion among division and city superintendents.

"Work Among the Churches in the Field of Racial Betterment." Dr. Churchill J. Gibson, rector of the St. James P. E. Church, Richmond, presiding. Ten different denominations have been asked to make brief written reports of their denominations' work in this field.

"College Courses on the Negro." Dr. R. B. Pinchbeck, dean of Richmond College, presiding. Reports from various colleges in Virginia offering such courses will be heard and discussed.

Prior to the group meetings, the Jefferson High School Chorus will sing. A. G. Richardson, of the State Department of Education, will give the county progress roll call. The Rev. William Kyle Smith is to give the invocation.

EVENING SPEAKERS

The principal items on the evening's program at the First Presbyterian Church, are: an address on "Education of Public Opinion in the South," by P. B. Young,

editor and publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and on "The Human Approach in State Planning," by Hugh R. Pomeroy, director of the Virginia State Planning Board.

The Virginia Union Chorus of 40 voices, under Mrs. Aldena Davis, will sing, the invocation given by Dr. Henry A. Porter.

D. Tennant Bryan, of the News Leader, state chairman of the commission, will preside at the opening meeting, with music by the Jefferson High School Chorus and invocation by the Rev. E. Lloyd Jemison.

REPORTS SCHEDULED

The welcome by President John L. Newcomb of the University of Virginia will be followed by brief reports as follows: "Progress Over the State," Dr. J. M. Ellison of Virginia Union, chairman of research and survey; finance committee, Egbert G. Leigh, 3rd, chairman, and roll call of committees, L. R. Reynolds, chairman, also director of the commission.

A special feature in connection with the meeting is an exhibit of Negro art in Madison Hall under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Nottingham, gallery director, Lynchburg Art Gallery, and Samuel A. Madden, supervisor Negro WPA Adult Education, Hampton Institute.

COMMISSION OFFICERS

Gov. James H. Price is honorary chairman of the commission's officers who include the following not aforementioned:

Dr. Belle Boone Beard, President Newcomb, President Gandy, Archdeacon B. W. Harris, Herbert G. Cochran, vice-chairmen; W. M. Cooper, chairman, study committee; Drs. C. J. Gibson and Gordon B. Hancock, co-chairmen, church committee.

W. S. Meacham, chairman, public relations; W. H. Schwarzschild, treasurer; Major L. C. White, recording secretary.

Pomeroy Is Heard At Session Here

Interracial Group Ends One-Day Meet

Planning Director Tells How Work Can Serve Human Welfare

Hugh R. Pomeroy, director of the Virginia State Planning Board and one of the nation's leading authorities on zoning, said in an address here last night that "planning can begin to serve human welfare if it will regard living as a prime objective."

Speaking at the closing session of the twenty-first annual conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation, at the First Presbyterian Church, Pomeroy said that in recent years there had been a "growing concept of planning."

Modern planning, the speaker declared, considers first, the "determination of our community objectives—what kind of city are we going to have etc.?" and secondly, "the physical objectives, outlined in a broad pattern so the whole thing can be seen from a distance."

The speaker said "planning forecasts what the needs of a community are. It takes into account the financial ability of the community. There should be no emergency funds for repairs to streets and buildings if the proper planning is not in effect."

Pomeroy declared that unfortunately a city is characterized by its slums rather than its better areas because more people live in the deteriorated sections.

Newspaper Editor

P. B. Young, editor and publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, whose address preceded Pomeroy's said "Virginia is paying for slums in other states, but is keeping her own and will continue to keep them until we have an enlightened public opinion."

He noted that there are 9,000,000 Negroes residing in the South, "forming an intricate part of the population. You cannot quarantine them without its affecting you. You can't prosper if 9,000,000 people have no purchasing power."

The Norfolk Negro editor said that largely through the efforts of the press, radio and pulpit "the South is learning to understand the Negro." He discussed "Education of Public Opinion in the South."

A feature of last night's program was the music of the Virginia Union University Choir of 40 voices.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation went on record as favoring the "appointment of Negro members to local school boards and parity of compensation between Negro and white teachers in the State public school system."

Points Adopted

Other points adopted were: "To increase employment opportunities for Negroes."

"To work for an increase in the number of beds available for Negro patients in Virginia, whether those patients be curable or incurable."

"To provide more adequate vocational training for Negro students in the State educational system."

"To establish dynamic interest in the interracial movement among those groups, whether religious or secular, which influence public opinion and direct social forces in Virginia."

Members of the committee which submitted the program were Tennant Bryan, chairman of Commission on Interracial Cooperation; William Shands Meacham, chairman of committee on public relations; Dr. Belle Boone Beard, vice chairman of the Commission, and William M. Cooper, chairman of the commissions study committee.

The committee was appointed following the suggestion of Meacham made in an address at the morning session, that "a more dynamic program with definite objectives be adopted by the Commission by which progress could be measured from year to year."

Interracialism Rolls Up Its Sleeves

FOR those who have, in the past decade, begun to lose faith in the programs of the numerous interracial commissions and who have come to doubt the efficacy of professional interracialism, the meeting of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation in Charlottesville last week will bring renewed hope and enthusiasm for the ultimate triumph of mutual cooperation in ironing out the problems of bi-racial existence.

There was, in the Charlottesville meeting, copious evidence that leaders of both races have become convinced that the commissions are to justify their existence they must begin to get their teeth into the actual social, economic, educational, political, and health problems of the Negro.

This the Virginia Commission proceeded to do with astonishing results. Right off the bat, it adopted a five point program with a view toward improving conditions for Negroes from economic, educational, and health points of view. And this program was not phrased in the general platitudes typical of interracial meetings but struck directly at the heart of specific situations involving the specific problems of disadvantaged Negro people in Virginia.

The commission adopted as one of its unequivocal objectives pay equality for Negro teachers and appointment of Negro members to local school boards. The commission is demanding more hospital beds for Negro tuberculosis patients, is anxious to increase employment opportunities for Negroes, desires to provide more adequate vocational training for Negro students in the state educational institutions, and last but not least, wishes to establish a more DYNAMIC interest in the interracial movement among those groups that influence public opinion and direct social forces in Virginia.

That is unusual interracial commission language anywhere in the South. But just to prove that they were in earnest, the commission revealed, through a report of one of its members, that some of the grossly inadequate school monies earmarked for Negro education were actually being diverted into white school set-

ups in a substantial number of the state's school systems.

This is a startling departure from the established practice and it presages a new day in interracial cooperation. We sincerely hope that the those who are called upon to provide the leadership of both races.

Roanoke, Va., World News
March 11, 1940

Interracial Expert Visiting Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A.

Frances Williams, specialist in interracial education and staff member of the national Y. W. C. A. board, is paying the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A. here a three-day visit, to confer with officials and to speak before various association groups.

Miss Williams is the author of several booklets and many magazine articles dealing with constructive methods for meeting interracial problems in American community life and interpreting the negro, his needs and aspirations.

The Y. W. C. A., she believes, is a significant organization for Negro women and girls to be associated with since the interests and problems they bring to it are given consideration by a large group of representative women in the community.